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THE ARMY.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

THE following directions for fitting infantry equipments U. S. Army, just issued in a pamphlet from the Springfield Armory, we publish with the cuts, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Ordnance Department:

The equipments consist of—

- 1 waist belt.
- 1 bayonet scabbard, steel, with swivel frog.
- 2 cartridge boxes, to hold each 24 metallic cartridges, carried in loops (of two patterns for trial).
- 1 valise to hold clothing, with pouch under flap to receive two packages extra cartridges (40).
- 1 brace yoke.
- 2 coat straps.

While the object is to provide means of carrying a good supply of ammunition and all the necessary articles a soldier is likely to require during a campaign, it is not intended that the whole equipment should be always worn, or that all the requisite articles should of necessity be in the valise; on the contrary, it is proposed to carry only one cartridge box on ordinary occasions, in peace, and to place in the valise merely such articles as may be wanted at the time. The object is, in fact, to leave the soldier as unencumbered as possible, except when there is a necessity for weighting him.

The length of the brace straps will be found to suit tall and middle-sized men, but for small men it may be necessary to shorten them. This should be done after trial of a few days, so that the best length for comfortable wear can be determined. Sometimes it may improve the fit of the shoulder straps to shape the inner edge on top of the shoulder a little, as the inner edge may press too much. This slight cutting (if allowed) should be done under the supervision of an officer, and then only after some days' wear of the equipment, as the strap may accommodate itself to the shape without cutting. Fresh holes may also be necessary in some of the straps. During drills, or on garrison duty, when the valise is not carried, it is proposed that only one cartridge box holding 24 rounds be carried. This is sufficiently supported by the waist belt and may be placed either in front or behind. See Fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

If 48 rounds are required, two boxes may be carried, and should be worn in front. As this weight is too great to be supported by the waist belt alone, the brace yoke should be put on. See Figs. 2 and 3.

It will be seen the longest of the two straps attached

to each of the brace rings in front, is the strap reaching to bottom of valise. These can be unbuckled from the ring as well as from the valise; habitually they should be left attached to the valise, as they are only needed when it is worn.

If it is desired to carry the great coat without the valise, it can now be put on and also the blanket if wanted. The coat straps would be passed through the loops on the cross straps behind, from below upwards, and the coat or blanket, or both, secured by them. The blanket and coat are best carried when folded about 10 in. high and 15 or 16 in. wide; if the cartridge pouches are full this load rides very steadily. See Fig. 4.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 show the valise and how it is attached and worn. Particular care should be taken at first, about this. The valise should be packed neatly—



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

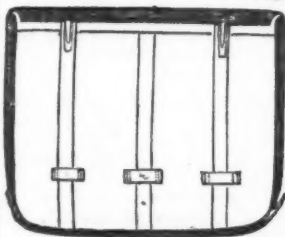


Fig. 5.

etc. should be placed in the smaller subdivision.



Fig. 6.

After the valise is packed and the buckles with rings moved to the most suitable holes on the brace straps and the strap ends of the braces fastened to their buckles, the valise hooks are passed into the rings and the straps from the bottom of the valise to the front brace rings. The proper adjustment of length of these straps, as well as the proper distance between the rings, is important to the comfortable wearing of the valise; and each man should try two or three holes until he finds the one most comfortable. The equipment when once adjusted and straps connected can be put on like a coat (see Fig. 6) and secured to the waist belt. The valise should be worn just high enough to allow the wearer to sit without interference. The side strap should not be too tight under the arm; a comrade should alter this until it is easy, and in like manner the strap to the bottom should be tried at different lengths until the proper support is found to be given to the valise.

By taking a little trouble at first, a man will find exactly how tight the straps should be and where the valise rests most easily.



Fig. 7.

When the haversack is worn, it can be attached to the brace belt, either at the rings or behind, according as experience may prove best, taking care to bring the weight upon the shoulder without pressure upon the chest. See Fig. 8.



Fig. 8.

The haversack body is made to form two sacks, in the

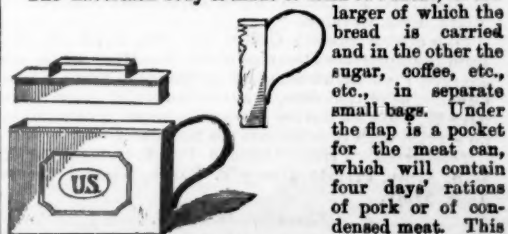


Fig. 9.

boil coffee, and the cover for a drinking cup. See Fig. 9.

larger of which the bread is carried and in the other the sugar, coffee, etc., etc., in separate small bags. Under the flap is a pocket for the meat can, which will contain four days' rations of pork or of condensed meat. This can may be used if necessary to

A canteen of tin, covered with woollen cloth is also issued and will be worn attached to the braces, or over the shoulder, as may be preferred. See Fig. 10.

On the march, the soldier may unclasp the waist belt plate at times, and thus give himself temporary relief without detriment to the stability of the load. See Fig. 11.



Fig. 11.

Three kinds of materials for valise flaps are proposed for trial, viz.: seal skin, vulcanized rubber cloth and heavy linen canvas—the body of the valise being of canvas in all patterns. The canvas flap being lighter, more durable, and less objectionable on account of warmth in the sun, will be, it is thought, preferable for use to either of the others in our climate; especially as the poncho recommended for issue to the soldier will, when worn, sufficiently protect the whole equipment from rain.

Respectfully submitted,

P. V. HAGNER, Colonel of Ordnance.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, July 12, 1872.

Commanding Officers of companies using these infantry equipments are requested to make monthly reports, as to their merits, direct to the Chief of Ordnance.

Approved.

By order S. V. BENET, Major of Ordnance.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 7, 1872.

Tuesday, October 1.

Major Henry B. Reese, paymaster, will proceed to New York city and report in person to the president of the General Court Martial convened by Special Orders No. 234, September 30, 1872, from this office.

Captain D. R. Ransom, Third Artillery, will report by letter to Colonel D. B. Sacket, inspector-general, president of the General Court-martial ordered by Special Orders No. 234, September 30, 1872, from this office, to convene in New York city, and will hold himself in readiness to report in person when notified by the judge-advocate of the court.

The leave of absence granted Captain Thomas E. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 127, August 17, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John K. Waring, Second Infantry, in special orders No. 168, August 8, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is extended thirty days.

Wednesday, October 2.

Major O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Madison, Wisconsin, on official business, on completion of which he will return to his station in this city.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieutenant Edward W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry.

So much of Special Orders No. 104, April 19, 1863, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, as discharged First Lieutenant Robert Madden, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, as of that date, is hereby amended to read January 25, 1863, he having left his regiment and rendered no service with it subsequent to that date.

Discharged.—Private Gustave Frank, General Service U. S. Army, Private Henry T. Raisin, General Service U. S. Army.

Thursday, October 3.

On the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, Major De Witt Clinton, judge-advocate, will report in person, upon expiration of his leave of absence, to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to duty, relieving Major Guido N. Lieber, judge advocate, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to

San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Charles W. Burrows, Third Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 10, 1872.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to New York city, reporting by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Ordnance Sergeant George T. Hill, U. S. Army, will return to his station at Fort Bridger, with permission to delay fifteen days en route.

Friday, October 4.

Transferred.—Private Thomas Forman, Battery B, First Artillery, to the Fourth Infantry.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving. These soldiers are not entitled to travel pay:

Discharged.—First-class Private William G. Hall, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Private Dennis Macklin, Company M, Third Cavalry; Private David Eastin, Company E, Third Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are hereby made:

Surgeon R. H. Alexander is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Columbia for assignment.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon C. S. De Graw, are relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed to New York city and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Assistant Surgeon D. Weisel is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Assistant Surgeon F. LeB. Monroe will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Styer is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Honorably Discharged.—Hospital Steward Samuel W. Richardson, U. S. Army.

A Board of Examination having found First Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth Cavalry, incapacitated for active service, by reason of injuries received in the line of duty, the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861.

A Board of Examination having found Second Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third Infantry, incapacitated for active service, by reason of a "wound received in battle while in the line of his duty, and the loss of his right arm on account of the wound," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861.

Saturday, October 5.

Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery, is detailed as a member of the General Court-martial ordered by Special Orders No. 234, September 30, 1872, from this office, to convene in New York city on the 7th instant, instead of Major John Hamilton, First Artillery, hereby relieved.

Discharged.—Third-class musician Francis Frank, U. S. Military Academy band; Private William J. McGrath, Company I, Seventh Cavalry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to the posts indicated, the following detachments of recruits, each detachment to be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer of the post for assignment, as follows:

Twenty to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, for Battery B, First Artillery.

Thirty-three to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, for Batteries C, D, and H, First Artillery.

Thirty-six to Fort Wood, New York Harbor, for Batteries E and I, First Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence granted Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 158, September 4, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended sixty days.

Monday, October 6.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Colonel Galusha Pennypacker, Sixteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 470, December 15, 1871, from this office, is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this office, directing Major H. C. Hodges, quartermaster, to report to the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, as witness for the United States in a case pending before the United States District Court, is hereby confirmed. When his presence is no longer required, Major Hodges will return to his station.

Discharged.—By direction of the President, Private Jacob A. Chase, General Service U. S. Army; Privates Dennis Haley and John Grant, U. S. Military Academy

Detachment of Cavalry; Private John Doonan, General Service U. S. Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. B. Brunton, Ninth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 147, August 23, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months, with permission to go abroad.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major John K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry, to take effect upon the adjournment of the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 234, September 30, 1872, from this office.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Henry M. Buckley, U. S. Army.

Upon receipt of this order, Hospital Steward Harry Moore, U. S. Army, (recently appointed from General Service recruits, Newport Barracks, Kentucky,) will proceed to New Orleans and report in person to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 8, 1872.

General Orders No. 88.

The following transfers of troops will be made, the movements to be under the direction of the division and department commanders where the troops are now serving and to which they are to go:

1. The First Artillery from the Military Division of the Atlantic to the Departments of the South and Gulf, as follows:

Colonel Israel Vogdes, Major C. L. Best, the headquarters Light Battery K, and Batteries B, C, D, and H, to the Department of the South.

Major J. M. Brannan, Major John Hamilton, and Batteries A, E, F, I, L, and M, to the Department of the Gulf.

2. The Third Artillery from the Departments of the South and Gulf to the Military Division of the Atlantic, as follows:

Colonel G. W. Getty, Major H. G. Gibson, Major R. V. Howard, the headquarters Light Battery C, Batteries E, G, H, J, K, L, and M, to the Department of the East.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres, and Batteries B, D, and F, to the Department of the Lakes.

The movement of these two regiments will be by company, and made as economically as possible, taking advantage of the steamers that ply coastwise.

3. The Second Artillery to the Departments of the East and South, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French, the headquarters Light Battery A, and Batteries B, C, and H, to the Department of the East.

Major H. A. Allen, Major J. C. Tidball, and Batteries D, E, F, G, I, L, and M, to the Department of the South.

The portions of the regiment destined for the two departments respectively, will be concentrated at San Francisco and move to their destinations separately, with the exception of the two batteries in Alaska, which will remain until relieved by two of the Fourth.

4. The Fourth Artillery to the Military Division of the Pacific. This regiment will concentrate at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and move to San Francisco, California, where it will be reported to the commanding general of the division for distribution to stations.

5. All light batteries will leave their horses and guns at their present stations, and take those of the batteries with which they interchange.

6. The stations and duties of officers detached from their regiments by orders from the War Department are not affected by these orders.

By command of General Sherman:

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

The written instructions from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas of September 25 directed Colonel N. H. Davis, inspector-general U. S. Army, to proceed to Pueblo, C. T., and to Forts Craig, Selden, Cummings, Bayard, and the post in the Tularosa Valley, in New Mexico, for the purpose of making certain inspections.

Captain C. A. Reynolds, Assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, October 2 was ordered to Camp Supply, I. T., relieving Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, was ordered to Fort Dodge, Kansas, as post quartermaster.

Fifth Infantry. Company C, Captain Edmond Butler commanding, September 30 was ordered, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, from Southeastern Kansas to Fort Dodge, Kansas.

Fort Wingate, N. M.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. DeHaune, U. S. Army, September 30 was relieved from duty as attending surgeon at department headquarters, and ordered to Fort Wingate, N. M., relieving Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, was directed to comply with par. 2, S. O. No. 205, c. s., W., D. A.-G.'s O.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, to take effect on first proximo, November 1.

Sixth Cavalry.—Written instructions September 13, directing that Troop I, Sixth Cavalry, be placed en route from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to the camp of its regiment, near Fort Hays, Kansas, on a date not later than the 15th instant, were confirmed by directing that Troop B, Sixth

Cavalry, be placed en route from Camp Supply, I. T., to the camp of its regiment, near Fort Hays, Kansas, on a date not later than the 15th instant, and directing that, upon the return of the troop of the Sixth Cavalry now scouting on the Saline and Solomon rivers, Troop E, same regiment, proceed from the camp of its regiment, near Fort Hays, Kansas, to Southeastern Kansas, and there take post for the winter, were hereby confirmed by Special Orders October 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 3, G. O. No. 19, c. s., from department headquarters, is revoked.

Discontinuance of Districts.—The Districts of the East Platte, Republican, South Platte, Black Hills, Green River, and Utah were directed to be discontinued from September 30.

Eighth Infantry.—To enable him to comply with the provisions of par. 1, S. O. No. 168, c. s., from department headquarters, Colonel J. V. Bonford was relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General at department headquarters, October 1.

Leave of Absence.—In future, applications to department headquarters for leave of absence will specify the day upon which the applicant proposes to leave his post, in order that the date from which his leave is to take effect may be so fixed and stated in the order granting it, as to cover the probable period of his detention from snows, or otherwise, while en route.

Experimental Arms.—Commanding officers of companies serving within this department, in whose hands experimental arms have been placed for trial, will hereafter make duplicate copies of their monthly reports upon those arms, one to be sent, as heretofore, to the Chief of Ordnance, and the other to the Chief Ordnance Officer at these headquarters. The necessary blanks for the additional copy will be furnished by the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department.

The Plea of "Guilty."—General Ord, in reviewing the proceedings of a General Court-martial convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., and published in orders dated August 7, says: In proceedings of General Courts-martial in this department, instances have come before the Department Commander where the accused pleaded guilty. No evidence being taken, a finding of guilty and sentence duly succeeded, notwithstanding the statements of the prisoners were received and recorded at the end of the proceedings, directly and positively contradicting the pleas of guilty, on which the findings were, of course, based. Such a course, to a certain extent, invalidates the proceedings, and can be obviated by the Judge-Advocate, who should act as counsel for the prisoner so far as to advise him of the effect and meaning of the plea of guilty; and that if he has any statement to make, to account for, explain, or contradict the charge, he should enter the plea of not guilty. In case the prisoner still prefers to plead guilty and proposes to make a statement contradictory thereto, the duty of the Court is clearly prescribed. (See Digest, Plea 3.)

Camp Red Willow, Neb.—A correspondent from this post says: "The troops in the field at Camp Red Willow, Nebraska, expect very soon to be relieved from duty at that place and sent to revive from the effects of an extremely dull summer, at some pleasant post on the Union Pacific Railroad. The fact is, the necessity for having troops out there in the Red Willow country seems to have passed away. The summer has gone without leaving the memory of a single Indian 'trouble' to frighten the settlers during the coming winter. The few Sioux who loitered in the neighborhood for a while are departed, and the Pawnees have had their annual hunt and returned to their reservation. Some of the settlers, too, whose primitive 'dug-outs' are not comfortable enough to winter in, are migrating for more favored localities, and the few scattered families which intend to remain (about twenty in as many square miles) are snugly intrenched and provisioned.—C."

Second Cavalry.—A correspondent writing under date of September 30, from Camp Stambaugh, W. T., says: "The daily papers have given, within a few days a short account of Indian hostilities near this post. The following are the exact particulars: On the evening of the 9th a messenger came from Miners' Delight, a mining camp about two miles distant, announcing that Indians had killed a man named Michael Heenan at Beaver Hill, about a mile from Miners' Delight, and had driven off the four mules Heenan had been driving. A pretty heavy snow was falling at the time, but still the cavalry (Company B, Second Regiment) set out immediately in pursuit. After a couple of hours' scouting, the command returned to the camp, having been unable to find the trail of the Indians on account of darkness and snow. Early the next morning the command, under guidance of Lieutenant Norwood, was ready to take up the pursuit in the direction of Miners' Delight, when a party of citizens from the opposite direction rushed into camp, reporting that Indians had driven off their stock early in the morning. This of course changed the direction of the pursuit, and the cavalry started immediately for the place where the Indians were last seen. During the whole day citizens from the neighboring mining camps rushed to this place reporting depredations and receiving arms and ammunition. The depredators, supposed to have been composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, were reckless in the highest degree; they even entered our camp and stole a pony belonging to a quartermaster employee. The animal was tied in front of its owner's quarters, on the outskirts of the garrison, and Indian tracks could plainly be seen all around the building. On the next day Indians were reported to be seen in close proximity to camp. Lieutenant Robinson, of Company B, Second Cavalry, mounted as many men as possible on mules and started in pursuit, closely followed by Captain McArthur with Company K, of the Thirteenth Infantry. This party, however, could not find a trace of Indians, and returned toward evening. On the 12th Lieutenant Norwood and party returned. They had

seen a large force of Indians more than fifteen miles away moving rapidly in a northeasterly direction, but were unable to come up with them. They had, however, a sharp little skirmish with a small party of them, but, although succeeding in driving them off, did not kill any of them. Since that time rumors about the presence of hostile Indians are constantly circulated. I think that the most of these stories are originated in the minds of the inhabitants of this region, with the purpose of inducing the authorities at Omaha to revoke the order removing the cavalry from here to Bridger during the winter. I do not think they will succeed, as the company is making all preparations to depart. We poor unfortunates, who are condemned to remain at this place during winter, will sadly miss Company B, Second Cavalry. I have not yet met a company among which I have found as many good and true friends as in this one. It is a company of which any regiment may be justly proud. Last week I made an excursion to Camp Brown, about forty-five miles distant, and garrisoned by Company A, Thirteenth Infantry. Camp Brown is a very neat little post, and has quarters superior to any post on the Plains which I have seen. At this place, after having had a foretaste of winter, with snowstorms and frost, we enjoy now really fine weather, but we are not sanguine enough to hope that it will long remain so, for we know the climate of this region better than that. We are therefore preparing for winter, and a very dull one it will prove to your correspondent."

Tenth Infantry.—Companies A, B, E, F and I, of the Tenth Infantry, were ordered to be transferred to Fort McKavett September 28; and Companies G, H and K, Tenth Infantry, to Fort Clark, to which posts such of the companies as have not already gone will proceed as soon as transportation is ready for them.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Companies B and A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, were ordered September 28 to be transferred to Ringgold Barracks; and companies C, E, G, H and I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Fort Brown, to which posts such of the companies, as have not already gone, will proceed as soon as transportation is ready for them.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant G. Valois, Ninth Cavalry, was relieved September 28 from duty with his company, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Clark and report to commanding officer for assignment to Company H, Ninth Cavalry.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was ordered September 28 to be transferred from Fort Quitman to Fort Davis, to which post it will proceed without delay and report to commanding officer for duty. The commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas, will provide from his post such guards for stage stations between his post and Fort Quitman as may be necessary, and supply them.

Fourth Cavalry.—Company M, Fourth Cavalry, no longer required with the Frontier Commission, was ordered September 28 to report to commanding officer of Fort Brown, Texas, for duty at that post.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, was ordered September 27 to pay Captain Dewees' Company (A), Second Cavalry, at Fort Fred Steele, and Captain Van Vliet's Company, (C), Third Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, recently returned from Utah expedition. Having performed this duty, he will return to his station in Salt Lake City.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Hospital Steward James Lebane, U. S. Army, was assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, U. T., October 1 and ordered report to the commanding officer of that post.

San Antonio, Texas.—A General Court-martial convened at San Antonio, Texas, September 28. Detail for the court: Major B. C. Card, quartermaster U. S. Army; Captains S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, N. Prime, Tenth Infantry, J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A General Court-martial convened at San Antonio, Texas, October 2, for the trial of Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, military storekeeper U. S. Army. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Majors J. F. Hammond, surgeon U. S. Army, W. R. Gibson, paymaster; Captains S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, N. Prime, E. G. Bush, Tenth Infantry, J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry, A. V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper, Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department U. S. Army. Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Sept. 26. Leave of absence for 30 days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, has been granted Captain G. T. Robinson, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander.

Tenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant D. F. Styles, September 27 was relieved from temporary duty at the post of San Antonio, Texas, and ordered via Galveston and Brashear City, to Fort Brown, Texas.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days October 4 was granted Second Lieutenant J. A. Olmsted, Thirteenth Infantry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant L. H. Robinson October 1.

Second Cavalry.—The enlisted men of Company B, Second Cavalry, Omaha Barracks, Neb., were ordered October 1 to be sent to Fort Bridger, W. T., to await the arrival of their company at that post.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant George E. Ford, October 1,

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdqrs, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell: Hdqrs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending October 8, 1872: Major C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain N. B. McLaughlin, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry; Major J. K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry; Captain W. M. Quimby, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant A. C. Bayne, U. S. Army; Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army; Major H. B. Reese, paymaster U. S. Army; Major William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers; Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; Major A. Baird, assistant inspector-general; Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery; Colonel C. L. Kilburn, Subsistence Department.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., October 4. Detail for the court: Captain L. L. Landon, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant J. E. Bell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. Army, was ordered October 7 to proceed without delay to Fort Sullivan, Me., and report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon. On the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Yeomans at Fort Sullivan, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. F. Steigers will resign his proper station (Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.)

First Artillery.—Captain A. M. Randol October 2 was detailed a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, vice Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery, hereby relieved from said detail.

First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, acting judge-advocate of the Department of the East, was ordered October 4 to proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business connected with his department.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, October 4.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., October 11, 1872, with the following detail from the Fourth Artillery: Captain M. P. Miller, First Lieutenants J. W. Roder (adjutant), Frederick Fuger, J. B. Hazelton, and C. P. Miller, and Second Lieutenants John Simpson and E. S. Chapin. First Lieutenant Edward Field, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

The following-named officers reported at these headquarters during the week ending October 1: Captains L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenants R. B. Whitman, Third Cavalry; J. L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. H. Miller, First Cavalry; H. De W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry; C. H. Wat s, Fifth Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo'go Chismore, U. S. Army, at San Francisco, Cal., was annulled September 27.

Alcatraz Island, Cal.—A General Court-martial met at Alcatraz Island, California, October 1. Detail for the court: Captains James M. Robertson, Second Artillery, David Perry, First Cavalry, Frank B. Hamilton; First Lieutenants John McGilvray, R. G. Howell; Second Lieutenants A. D. Schenck, E. O. Fescht, Second Artillery. Second Lieutenant E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of Massachusetts Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, October 2, the following-named candidates were duly elected companions of the order of the first class:

Captain William F. Redding, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Brooklyn, New York.

Brevet Major Samuel A. Porter, captain United States Army (retired), Boston.

Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio Jenkins, Jr., late colonel Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, Jacksonville, Florida.

Captain Frederic H. Rand, late Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, Boston.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at the Parker House, Boston, October 2, 1872, the following resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Brevet Colonel Phineas A. Davis, late assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, who died August 22, 1872, were adopted:

Whereas, In the course of events our circle of companionship is gradually narrowing, and we feel it fit and proper to recognize the power of the Great Ruler of the Universe, who, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from us another of our companions: Therefore be it—

RESOLVED, That in the death of our late companion Brevet Colonel Phineas A. Davis, we have suffered the loss of a companion whose memory will always be cherished by us as that of a good and true soldier, a beloved comrade, and a useful and honored citizen.

RESOLVED, That we tender to his beloved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy, and that protection which is always due a soldier's widow and orphans.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this declaration of our remembrance be forwarded to the family of our deceased companion, that it be entered upon the records of this commandery, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

U. S. STEAMER *Wabash* (flag-ship) arrived at Plymouth, England, October 3.

THE U. S. steamer *Wasp* was off Montevideo, Aug. 31, having recently returned from Asuncion with the Hon. J. L. Stevens, U. S. Minister, as a passenger.

THE *Congress*, *Brooklyn* and *Plymouth* were at Brest September 21, and expect to reach Lisbon in about three weeks from that date.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. M. Pennock and a number of the officers comprising his staff, leave New York on the 15th instant for San Francisco, by rail.

ORDERS have been given for the transfer of the officers, men, stores, etc., of the *Canonicus*, at Philadelphia, to the *Saugus*, as soon as the latter vessel is ready to receive them.

IN answer to inquiry made of the Navy Department, whether midshipmen were required to have full-dress coats, it has been stated that midshipmen, on foreign service, should be required to provide themselves with the full-dress coat. When promoted to ensigns, the coat can be adapted to their new rank.

SINCE the breaking up of the slave trade on the southwest coast of Africa, little necessity has arisen for the presence of our Naval vessels in that quarter. Occasionally a visit has been made by a vessel from the European Fleet and the South Atlantic Fleet to the principal commercial ports on the coast. One of the vessels of the European station will be soon sent in that direction.

THE Navy-yard at Washington was visited on the 8th inst. by the several Indian delegations now in Washington, viz.: the Kiowas, Apaches, Comanches, Arapahoes, and representatives of some other tribes. They were in charge of special Indian Commissioner Colonel H. E. Alvord, and no pains were spared to make the visit interesting, instructive and impressive.

THE *Omaha* has been ordered to proceed to the South Pacific, via the Straits of Magellan, and report to Rear-Admiral Chas. Steadman as a part of the force under his command. She will probably touch at Rio on the passage out, and Valparaiso will be first port made in the Pacific. The medical department of the *Omaha* was inspected by Medical Inspector-General J. M. Foltz on the 30th inst., and found in a satisfactory condition. The arrangements for the sick are complete and better than usual. The officers and crew of the vessel, some 290 in number, have been revaccinated by the surgeon in charge, about 40 per cent. of which were successful.

THE following seventeen young gentlemen were the successful candidates, in merit, in the order named, in a competitive examination of forty-seven, at Annapolis, for cadet engineers in the U. S. Navy: A. B. Willets, Pennsylvania; G. L. Drouillard, C. H. Frizell, and H. H. Eldridge, of Ohio; W. E. Eaton, of New York; W. R. King, of Maryland; A. B. Canaga, Ohio; A. M. Mattice, New York; E. T. Warburton, Pennsylvania; W. L. Little, Jr., Georgia; E. Roebbing, New York; F. Y. Hoffman and E. A. Loomis, of Maryland; W. E. Shermanhorn, New York; E. C. Sornboiger, New York; L. Morgan, California, and E. D. Meredith, Virginia. Last year a class of sixteen entered the academy. There are but five left in the class; eliminated at the same rate next year about two would be left.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Panama under date of September 21, says: "The U. S. flag-ship *Pensacola*, Pacific fleet, arrived here on that date, all well; she awaits the arrival of Admiral Steadman and staff. The *Saranac* is still here, all well. A Naval General Court-martial is now in session here with Captain Phelps as president, and Lieutenant-Commander Harrington, judge-advocate. The court is trying seaman McNeff for the murder of seaman Brophy, in Payta, Peru, September 9. Lieutenant Harry J. Bishop, U. S. Marines, is counsel for the accused. The trial is exciting great interest and will be a long one. The Boston Ice House in Panama is still a great and favorite resort for all our Naval people, and its manager, Mr. George F. Wilson, a prince of good fellows, is a universal favorite with them all. Long may he wave. His institution is the only purely American establishment here, and our messes find his goods of all descriptions first-class."

AN elegant reception took place on board of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan's flag-ship *Frolic*, lying off the Battery, on Thursday evening, October 3, the officers of the vessel having got up the entertainment in reciprocity of the one given by the officers of the *Minerve* a short time ago. The vessel was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, the spar deck of the ship being tastefully draped with bunting, the French and American flags being twined in folds together, fresh flowers and evergreens completing the decorations. The Vermont band, consisting of twenty-six musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Peter Ali, in conjunction with the musicians of the French frigate, furnished the music, which broke the stillness of the night with its lively strains. At 8 o'clock Captain Dupen de St. Andre, accompanied by his staff and officers of the *Minerve*, arrived on board, and were received at the gangway by Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Lieutenant-Commander Schoonmaker, and Lieutenant Wise, besides a number of ladies and naval officers. At 8 o'clock the party sat down to a *recherche* dinner, which lasted till 10 o'clock, the first toast being given by the ward-room officers of the *Frolic* proposing the health of President Thiers and the officers of the French navy, which was appropriately responded to by Captain Dupen de St. Andre. At the close of the dinner dancing was commenced, and was kept up till a late hour of the night. At the close of the entertainment the guests were landed at the Battery by the *Frolic's* boats, the steamer *Catalpa*

taking the naval officers and Brooklyn guests to the Navy-yard.

THE Observatory at Washington has published Part I. of papers relating to the transit of Venus in 1874, prepared under the direction of the commission authorized by Congress. The pamphlet contains the letter of Rear-Admiral Sands to the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting appropriations for the observation of the transit, also his letter to Mr. Rutherford, asking the latter's views as to the best method of photographing the observations, and Mr. Rutherford's replies; and an interesting paper from Professor Newcomb, of the Navy, on the application of photography to the observation of the transit of Venus. The pamphlet contains twenty-five large octavo pages. The commission to extend such appropriations as Congress has and may hereafter make for this object is composed of Rear-Admiral B. F. Sands, Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory; Professors Joseph Henry, LL. D., President National Academy of Sciences; Benjamin Peirce, LL. D., Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey; Simon Newcomb, U. S. Navy, Naval Observatory; William Harkness, U. S. Navy, Naval Observatory. The importance which attaches to the proper observation of the transit in 1874 may be to a certain extent estimated by the expense which will attend it. The total cost is estimated at \$150,000, to be expended in three annual instalments of \$50,000 each. Congress at its last session appropriated \$50,000 toward the object, which sum is to be expended in manufacturing proper instruments for the observations.

A LETTER has been received from Captain B. T. Robbins of the ship *Golden Hind*, of Boston, from New York, February 9, for San Francisco, via Montevideo, August 17, giving some particulars of the loss of his vessel. On June 13, after having been driven to the eastward of Cape Horn three times by a succession of westerly gales, he lost his rudder. He was enabled to rig a temporary one, which worked quite well, except in very heavy weather. On June 24 the ship was driven on to a reef named Midday Rocks about 10 miles north of Cape Gloucester, Charles Island. The crew took to their boats, in charge of the captain and the two mates. The boat in charge of the second mate and six seamen has not been heard of since, and it is supposed was swamped. The next morning nothing was seen of the ship, she having gone to pieces. Soon after leaving the ship, the captain's boat was capsized, and the compass and all their provisions and clothing were lost. They finally landed on a desolate island, about 60 miles from Sandy Point, where five of the crew died from starvation, and from which the remainder were rescued on the 10th of August, by the schooner *Eagle*, of the Falkland Islands. When taken off they were in a very weak state, hardly able to stand, but were safely landed on the 13th of August at the point above named, and where their wants were attended to, and clothing, food, and medical attendance furnished. On the 15th of August, the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, bound for Rio de Janeiro, arrived, and took them all on board.

THE Washington *Star* says that no orders have been issued by the Navy Department regarding the fitting out and sailing of the Nicaragua surveying expedition. It is well known, however, that Commander Edward P. Lull has been selected to command the expedition. Commander Lull has had great experience in inter-oceanic canal surveys, having been second in command of the two Darien expeditions—of 1870 and 1871. In the survey of the Nicaragua route Commander Lull will have the assistance of some of the most experienced officers in the Navy, including Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Schulze and Lieutenant J. P. Moser, both of whom served on the Darien expedition. It is not expected that this expedition will find a feasible canal route in Nicaragua. Still the Government is anxious to establish by accurate surveys the practicability or impracticability of the different routes. The last Darien expedition, under command of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, it is generally believed, found the only practicable route on the continent, and there seems to be but little doubt but that the board of engineers authorized to examine the surveys of the different routes will decide in favor of the Napipi route. Commander Selfridge thinks he can even better the route by a location just a few miles below the surveyed route, and for this purpose will make a reconnaissance from the Atrato river to the Pacific during the coming winter, Congress at its last session having appropriated five thousand dollars for that purpose. The Columbian government is very anxious to have a canal route fixed and the work commenced, in order that the resources of the country bordering on the Atrato river may be developed, it being considered about the finest portion of the United States of Colombia. The weakness of that government and the hostility of the Indians to immigration has prevented any attempts in the way of agricultural or mining operations. Even the old Spaniards failed to subdue the Darien Indians.

THE U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, third rate, 8 guns, arrived at Mayne Harbor, Smyth Channel, Patagonia, on August 10, 1872, twenty-eight days from Valparaiso, Chili, for Rio de Janeiro thence to New York. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander J. N. Miller, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, navigator; Lieutenant Frank Courtis, Masters Charles A. Adams and G. Blockling, Ensign U. R. Harris, Midshipman Marcus D. Hyde, Second Lieutenant Marines Julius Caesar Shailer, A. A. Surgeon Holmes Wikoff, P. A. Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, Second Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhoades, Paymaster's Clerk S. Jenkinson, Boatswain John A. Brisco, Gunner Wm. J. Ferguson, Sailmaker Jno. C. Herbert. Arrived off Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, on August 15, thirty-three days from Valparaiso, a longer passage than was anticipated, contrary winds and calms having been encountered. She was eighteen days making Port Olivant in the Gulf of Penas, and fifteen days going from Port Olivant through Smyth Channel to Sandy Point, under sail chiefly. Health of officers and crew good; would leave 17th of August.

THE United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard, October 2, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., having on board the remains of Captain H. K. Davenport. The *Tallapoosa* tied up under the shears at the Ordnance wharf, and among her cargo the first package to discharge was a box enveloped in the American flag, looped up with immortelles, and marked, "Remains of Captain H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy." The casket was taken in a hearse covered with the national bunting, and removed to the public vault in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, for future disposition. The remains were inclosed in a metallic case, which was within a plain oaken coffin, on the top of which was a wreath of flowers, which had been placed there by the widow of the deceased. The flowers were in a good state of preservation, and one might well have thought them to be but a few days old. There was no ceremony at the transfer from the ship to the hearse. The funeral took place at the Metropolitan Church, Washington, October 11, at 3 P. M. He was buried with military honors, and Captain S. R. Franklin of the U. S. Navy will have charge of the ceremonies. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Newman, who it will be recollected, accompanied Captain Davenport on the visit of the *Congress* to Greenland to supply the Polar Expedition.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Havre, France, September 14, thus speaks of the visit of President Thiers to the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*: "On leaving the pavilion, President Thiers expressed a desire to visit the American corvette *Shenandoah*, anchored not far from there in the *basin de l'Eure*. The distance was too short for the use of carriages; he therefore went on foot. The President walked alone at the head of the company. Immediately after the President came Madame Thiers, taking the arm of M. Guillemand, and Miss Desne conducted by M. Faure. The boats of the *Shenandoah* were waiting at the stairs of the dock. The President and Mrs. Thiers, Miss Desne, M. Guillemand, M. Siegfried, M. Faure, and several other distinguished persons were there. Just as they arrived close to the ship, the sailors in full dress manned yards and gave three cheers, during which time the band on board played the Marseillaise. The reception was as brilliant as cordial. A sumptuous collation awaited the visitors in the saloon of honor, where they were conducted, the band again playing the Marseillaise. The conversation became general and in the course of the interview a very agreeable and significant incident was brought about by the captain. Conducting his eminent visitor to a corner of the saloon he pointed, smiling eloquently, to two portraits, one within the other, one the glorious founder of the American Republic, the other that of M. Thiers, President of the French Republic. In about fifteen minutes the boats returned, bringing back the visitors, charmed with their promenade on board of this magnificent vessel."

FROM the Asiatic fleet, we learn that the United States steamer *Iroquois* (3d rate), 6 guns, left Gibraltar April 27th, and having favorable winds, reached Malta May 3. Left Malta May 13, and, with very light winds, reached Port Said, Egypt, May 25. During this passage a fine opportunity occurred for drill and the usual exercises on board a vessel of war. Several of the officers obtained leave to visit Cairo and the Pyramids, returning to Port Said in time to leave May 30. The *Iroquois* passed through the canal, and anchored off Suez only sufficiently long to obtain a Red Sea pilot, and then proceeded through the Red Sea to Aden, Arabia, reaching the latter port June 8. Experienced very hot weather in the southern portion of the Red Sea. One man employed in the fire-room was overcome with heat and subsequently died. Left Aden June 11, for Singapore, a passage of over 3,700 miles, reaching there July 6th and leaving the 13th for Bangkok, where an official interview was held with the King of Siam. The *Iroquois* left Bangkok for Hong Kong August 3, and arrived at the latter port Aug. 17, having had a very pleasant passage. She will doubtless remain several weeks at Hong Kong, to undergo some slight repairs and obtain stores, and then proceed north to Shanghai, touching at Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo. The general health of officers and crew since leaving New York has been good.

VESSELS READY, REPAIRING, OR FITTING FOR SEA.

THE Navy-yards at present are rather deficient in vessels of this class.

At Portsmouth we have the *Monongahela* only, which has been thoroughly repaired, in fact almost rebuilt. She could be ready in two or three months if needed. The *Nantasket*, which was recently put out of commission, is in ordinary.

At Boston there is the *Juniata*, which will need at least three months' repairs. The *Franklin*, *Severn*, and *Iowa* are laid up. The *Franklin* would require four or five months' work, and the *Severn* two or three. The *Iowa* is completed. The two iron-clads *Shawnee* and *Wassuc* could be fitted in perhaps six weeks or two months.

At New York there is the *Hartford*, completed and partly officered; the *Portsmouth*, with probably two or three weeks' work required. All the other vessels suitable for foreign service are in ordinary or in need of several months' repairs. The *Florida*, which is to have a new spar-deck, could be completed in four months; the *Guerriere* has been condemned and recommended to be sold; the *Minnesota*, now in hand and three or four months' work to make her ready; the *Guard* and *Supply*, store vessels, could be gotten ready in a short time. Work has been suspended on the *Java*, *New York*, and *Susquehanna*, and from eight months to two years would be required to complete them. The iron-clad *Roanoke*, for harbor defence, could be made formidable in the course of thirty days. The work on the torpedo boat is progressing well, and her hull will be completed in about ten months.

At Philadelphia the *Richmond* is ready for service and can be commissioned at short notice. The only other vessel there in the hands of the workmen, exclusive of

tugs, is the monitor *Ajax*, which could be afloat in serviceable condition in three or four months.

Norfolk presents a noble array of tugs and hulks. The *Mahopac* and *Galena* occupy the attention of the mechanics, the former to be completed in three or four months, the latter a long time hence.

At Washington, the *Gettysburg*, which is being repaired and fitted for transport and freight service, is on the ways and will be completed in about five months. The three iron-clads are in serviceable condition.

At Mare Island, the *Kearsarge*, which required extensive repairs when last put out of commission, is the only vessel in the workmen's hands, except the *Bentley*, recently arrived. It will be ten months, at least, before the *Kearsarge* will be ready for service. There are three steamers, the *Mohican*, *Nyack*, and *Dacotah*, and two sailing vessels, the *St. Mary's* and *Jamestown*, in ordinary at this yard, all of which, with the necessary appropriations and executive orders, could be put in condition for service in the course of eight months or a year, if needed. The iron-clad *Monadnock* and *Camanche* are in good condition. The *Vanderbilt* is laid up, and will probably remain so until sold or broken up.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 2.—Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, to the *Canonicus*.

First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harrison, to the *Kansas*.

OCTOBER 3.—Surgeon Frederick E. Potter, to the *Navy-yard*, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCTOBER 4.—Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Midshipmen Frank A. Sawyer, Daniel F. Baker, James H. Winlock, and Howard S. Waring, to the *Hartford*.

Mate A. B. Baylor, to the receiving ship *Potomac* at Philadelphia.

Paymaster Geo. W. Beaman, to the *Navy-yard*, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th inst.

Gunner Samuel D. Hines, to the *Naval Station* at Mount City, Ill.

OCTOBER 5.—Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, to special duty at the "Morgan Iron Works" at New York.

OCTOBER 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Taylor, to the *North Pacific Station* on the 15th inst.

Lieutenant Wm. Welch, to the receiving ship *Vermont* at New York.

Lieutenant Henry G. Macer, to the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston.

Lieutenant Sidney A. Simons, to the *Frolic*.

OCTOBER 8.—Ensign John H. Moore, to the *Worcester* on the 16th inst.

First Assistant Engineer John J. Bissett, to the *Navy-yard*, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 2.—First Assistant Engineer Chas. J. McConnell, from the *Canonicus*, and to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Shawmut*.

First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton, from the *Kansas*, and granted four months' leave.

OCTOBER 3.—Surgeon Philip S. Wales, from the *Naval Hospital*, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to Washington for duty as recorder to the *Naval Medical Board*.

OCTOBER 4.—Master Frederick Singer, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Benicia* on the 26th inst.

Mate F. H. Wing, from the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Benicia*.

OCTOBER 5.—First Assistant Engineer Geo. P. Hunt, from the *Navy-yard*, Boston, and ordered to special duty at the *Morgan Iron Works*, New York.

OCTOBER 7.—Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, from equipment duty at the *Navy-yard*, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Navy Academy*.

Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James O'Kane, from the *Navy-yard*, Washington, and ordered as executive of the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to equipment duty at the *Navy-yard*, Norfolk.

Lieutenant Willie Swift, from the *Canandaigua*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 8.—First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, from the *Navy-yard*, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Kansas*.

REVOKED.

OCTOBER 4.—The orders of Paymaster Edward Foster, to the *Navy-yard*, Norfolk, Va.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

OCTOBER 4.—Three months' leave granted to Master Wm. C. Strong.

APPOINTED.

OCTOBER 5.—Edward Evers, of St. Louis, Missouri, an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 5.—Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning, to take effect January 1, 1873.

OCTOBER 8.—First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Harrison.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 5, 1872:

John Graham, marine, September 12, Hospital, Pensacola.

John Brennan, seaman, September 22, steam tug *Rocket*, at New York.

W. H. West, first assistant engineer, July 17, at Cape May.

LIST OF U. S. VESSELS.

The following is a list of vessels in commission, date when put in commission, names of their commanding officers, and stations when last heard from:

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Worcester, 21 rate (15), February 27, 1871, Captain J. B. Creighton, flagship, Boston, August 20.

Canandaigua, 2d rate (10), February 2, 1872, Captain William Ronckewitz, Pensacola, Fla., September 9.

Wyoming, 3d rate (8), November 4, 1871, Commander John L. Davis, New Bedford, September 6.

Shawmut, 3d rate (3), March 16, 1871, Commander E. E. Potter, Key West, Fla., August 21.

Nipsic, 3d rate (3), December, 1869, Commander R. L. Phythian, Samana Bay, August 27.

Terror, iron-clad, 3d rate (4), December 9, 1869, Captain S. P. Quackenbush, Key West, Fla.

Pawnee, 3d rate (2), December 17, 1870, Lieutenant-Commander J. Weidman, store-ship, Pensacola, Fla.

Canonicus, 3d rate (2), iron-clad, January 22, 1872, Commander A. E. K. Benham, Philadelphia, Pa., October 1.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Lancaster, 2d rate (22), August 26, 1869, Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, flagship, Rio de Janeiro, July 24.

Ticonderoga, 2d rate (11), February 6, 1871, Commander O. C. Badger, Rio de Janeiro, September 6.

Wasp, 4th rate (1), May 11, 1865, Commander J. N. Quackenbush, Montevideo, August 26.

* New crew and new officers June 26, 1872.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Wabash, 1st rate (45), October 24, 1870, Captain R. W. Shufeldt, flagship, Plymouth, October 3.

Shenandoah, 2d rate (11), August 15, 1870, Captain C. H. Welles, Havre, September 15.

Brooklyn, 2d rate (20), August 24, 1870, Captain Andrew Bryson, in the Baltic.

Wachusett, 3d rate (6), June 1, 1871, Commander T. S. Fillebrown, Gloucester, September 14.

Plymouth, 2d rate (12), January 20, 1869, Commander K. R. Brees, Gravesend, August 15.

Congress, 2d rate (16), March 4, 1871, Captain A. H. Rhind, Southampton, July 31.

ASIATIC STATION.

Colorado, 1st rate (45), February 15, 1870, Captain C. H. Baldwin, flagship, was expected at Changhai, China, September 1.

Hartford, 2d rate (18), October 9, 1872, ordered as flag ship, making ready at New York.

Alaska, 2d rate (12), December 8, 1869, Captain H. C. Blake, or to be New York.

Ashuelot, 3d rate (6), April 4, 1866, Commander R. R. Wallace, Yokohama, Japan, July 28.

Monocacy, third rate (9), August, 1866, Commander O. F. Stanton, Yokohama, Japan, August 21.

Saco, 3d rate (3), July 22, 1870, Lieutenant Commander E. Terry, Shanghai, China, August 21.

Pulco, 4th rate (16), June 11, 1870, Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Shanghai, China, August 21.

Iroquois, 2d rate (6), August 11, 1871, Commander H. A. Adams, Hong Kong, China, August 17.

Idaho, 3d rate (7), wooden sailing vessel, October 3, 1867, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Watson, storeship, Yokohama, Japan.

Lackawanna, 2d rate (10), May 9, 1872, Captain Paul Shirley, Yokohama, Japan, August 17.

Yantic, 3d rate (3), August 13, 1872, Commander Byron Wilson, en route.

PACIFIC STATION.

California, 2d rate (21), December 12, 1870, Captain J. M. B. Clitz, flagship, ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

Pennacola, 2d rate (22), October 4, 1871, Captain J. A. Uphur, Panama, September 21.

Omaha, 2d rate (12) September 12, 1872, Captain J. C. Febigar, at Philadelphia, under orders for Pacific Station.

Benicia, 2d rate (12), September 16, 1872, Captain A. G. Clary, San Francisco, Cal.

Saranac, 2d rate (11), January 21, 1870, Captain T. S. Phelps, Panama, September 21.

Casper, 3d rate (8), October 27, 1866, Commander J. N. Miller, left Valparaiso, Chile, July 11 for Boston.

Narragansett, 3d rate (5), October, 1870, Commander R. W. Meade, left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 6; cruising in the Pacific.

St. Mary's, 3d rate (16), wooden sailing vessel, February 12, 1870, Commander J. C. Harris, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, August 10, left on a cruise.

Tuscarora, 3d rate (6), May 16, 1872, Commander G. E. Belknap, Rio de Janeiro, September 1, sailed for Valparaiso, Chile.

Resaca, 3d rate (7), October 11, 1866, Commander N. Green, Paputi, Tahiti, June 3. Cruising in the Pacific.

Onward, 4th rate (3), wooden sailing vessel, November 3, 1868, Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White, storeship, Callao, Peru.

SPECIAL SERVICE, ETC.

Powhatan, 2d rate (17), February 19, 1872, Captain Peirce Crosby, Philadelphia, Pa., October 1.

Kansas, 3d rate (3), September 26, 1870, Commander A. V. Reed, Salem, Mass., September 23.

Tallapoosa, 4th rate, August 1, 1838, Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, Navy-yard service.

Michigan, 3d rate (8), September, 1844, Commander George Brown, Detroit, Mich., September 6.

Frolic, 4th rate (8), January 18, 1872, Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan's flagship, New York.

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

Constellation, 3d rate (10), November, 1871, Captain W. N. Jeffers, Annapolis, Md.

New Hampshire, 2d rate (15), Commander E. K. Owen, receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Ohio, 2d rate (5), Captain T. Pattison, receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Vermont, 2d rate (16), Commander J. Watters, receiving ship, New York.

Independence, 3d rate (22), Commander B. Gherardi, receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Potomac, 3d rate (18), Commander W. W. Queen, receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sabine, 3d rate (36), Commander S. L. Brees, receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.

Santee, 3d rate (49), Paymaster J. Furey, in charge, gunnery ship, Naval Academy.

Dale, 3d rate (8), Paymaster J. Furey, in charge, practice ship, Naval Academy.

Furber, 3d rate (4), Commander J. S. Skerrett, New York, fitting for survey service.

FITTING OUT.

Monongahela, 2d rate (11), Portsmouth, N. H.

Richmond, 2d rate (14), Philadelphia, Pa.

Two or three changes of officers and crew since commissioned.

Received new officers and crews since date of commission.

LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

We commenced publishing in the *JOURNAL* of August 31, and will continue until the list is completed, the stations and duties of naval officers, classifying all the officers of one vessel under the heading of her name and fleet, or duty, and officers on the same duty will be placed under the same heading. This register will be correct as far as the date of the naval orders published in the *JOURNAL* of the previous week. The orders published in the same number as the register should be consulted in referring to it. Particular attention has not been given to placing the officers according as they number in the regular Navy Register.

AT SEA.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear-Admiral—W. Taylor, commanding; Commander—J. Young, chief of staff; Lieutenant—S. W. Verry, staff duty; Surgeon—W. T. Hord, fleet surgeon; Paymaster—R. Washington, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—F. C. Dade, fleet engineer; Rear-Admiral's Secretary—H. Tidale; Rear-Admiral's Clerk—J. T. Bush; Chief of Staff's Clerk—H. Harlestone; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk—H. McCann.

U. S. Steamer *Lancaster* flagship, 2d rate (22).—Captain—C. H. B. Caldwell, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—E. A. Walker, executive officer; G. W. Wood, navigator; C. O'Neill, Lieutenants—J. S. Newell, E. S. Houston, W. T. Swinburne, E. H. Green, E. W. Sturdy, M. Bolles; Master—A. F. Naylor; Ensigns—O. E. Colahan, W. Kellough, G. E. Berry, W. H. Briggs; Midshipmen—H. T. Stockton, W. H. E. Masser, J. Medary, W. C. Heacock, O. W. Lowry; P. Asst. Surgeon—M. C. Drennan; Asst. Surgeon—B. F. Fusing; First Asst. Engineers—B. C. Gowing, A. Price; Second Asst. Engineer—W. B. Bayley; Chaplain—F. B. Rose; Boatswain—J. McDonald; Gunner—E. Mack; Acting Carpenter—B. E. Fernald; Sailmaker—G. D. Macy; Captain of Marines—F. Munroe; Second Lieutenant—R. D. Wainwright.

U. S. Steamer *Ticonderoga*, 2d rate (11).—Commander—O. C. Badger, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—C. E. Cotton, executive officer; E. S. Keyser, navigator; Lieutenants—G. Talcott, Jr., G. G. Clay, R. Clover, C. O. Albion; Ensign—R. Mitchell; Midshipmen—W. F. Bulkley, S. F. Comley, S. H. May; Surgeon—E. S. Matthews; Asst. Surgeon—A. Mackie, Jr.; Paymaster—E. H. Hinson; Chief Engineer—E. Farmer; First Asst. Engineer—L. W. Robinson; Boatswain—J. Burrows; Gunner—F. Cassidy; Carpenter—W. Barnard; Sailmaker—G. W. Giet. First Lieutenant of Marines—A. L. Watson.

U. S. Steamer *Wasp*, 4th rate (1).—Commander—J. N. Quackenbush, commanding; Lieutenants—W. B. Newman, executive officer; C. H. Arnold, navigator; P. Asst. Surgeon—W. S. Fort; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. F. Tarbell; First Asst. Engineers—E. Olson, A. J. Kenyon.

North Pacific Station.

Rear-Admiral—A. M. Pennock, commanding; Commander—J. C. P. De Kraft, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander—W. B. Hoff; Lieutenants—E. L. Amory, W. Maynard; Surgeon—T. W. Leach, fleet surgeon; Pay Inspector—C. Schenck, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—M. Fletcher, fleet engineer.

U. S. Steamer *California*, flagship, 2d rate (21).—Captain—J. B. M. Clitz, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—M. Farland, executive officer; J. H. Sands, navigator; B. P. Lambertson; Lieutenants—E. T. Strong, J. C. Morong, R. M. Cutts, R. B. Peck, G. W. Coater; Masters—S. Ames, H. O. Handy; Ensigns—E. J. Arthur; Midshipmen—A. Ward, W. M. Irwin, C. D. Galloway, D. L. Wilson, T. S. Plunkett, J. C. Burnett; P. Asst. Surgeon—G. S. Culbreth; Asst. Surgeon—J. W. Rose; Asst. Paymaster—J. C. Harner; First Asst. Engineer—G. E. Tower; Second Asst. Engineer—A. F. Dixon; Boatswain—T. Smith; Gunner—C. Moran; Carpenter—L. Hunscom; Sailmaker—N. Lynch. Captain of Marines—J. H. Higbie.

U. S. Steamer *Saranac*, 2d rate (11).—Captain—T. S. Phelps, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—L. Kempf, executive officer; F. A. Cook, navigator; Lieutenants—J. K. P. Bagdale, F. P. Gilmore, U. Sebree; Masters—W. M. Cowling, P. Garst; Surgeon—J. S. Knight; Asst. Surgeon—P. Fitzsimmons; Paymaster—A. J. Pritchard; Chief Engineer—H. S. Davids; First Asst. Engineers—G. W. Stivers, J. F. Bingham, H. Snyder; Second Asst. Engineers—J. H. Diamond, J. Q. A. Ford; Boatswain—J. Coghan; Gunner—W. Cheney; Carpenter—C. F. Humphrey; Sailmaker—L. Wilson. Second Lieutenant of Marines—B. W. Blach. U. S. Steamer *Narragansett*, 3d rate (5).—Commander—R. W. Meade, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—A. H. Wright, executive officer; Lieutenants—Z. L. Tanner, navigator; I. I. Yates, G. J. Mitchell, E. D. Tausig; Midshipmen—G. A. Calhoun, M. F. Wright, W. P. Ray, F. H. Le Favor; Asst. Surgeon—H. C. Eokstein; P. Asst. Paymaster—G. H. Griffing; First Asst. Engineer—J. B. Carpenter; Second Asst. Engineer—W. K. Neuman; Acting Boatswain—T. Savage; Gunner—J. G. Foster; Captain's Clerk L. McGrew; Pay Clerk—G. B. Reiman.

U. S. Sloop *St. Mary's*, 3d rate (6).—Commander—T. C. Harris, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—H. Glass, executive officer, S. L. Wilson, navigator; Lieutenants—G. B. Livingston, D. W. Davis, W. L. Moore, G. S. Davol, E. D. Heid; Masters—G. F. Norton, J. B. Hobson; Mates—L. Beyerndorf, I. V. Benham, C. C. Hesselbacher, R. T. Lawless; Surgeon—G. S. Beardsley; Asst. Surgeon—A. M. Owens; P. Asst. Paymaster—H. T. Stancliff; Boatswain—M. Hickey; Gunner—W. C. Seymour; Carpenter—H. R. Philbrick; Sailmaker—G. T. Douglass; Captain's Clerk—B. O. Brien; Pay Clerk—T. T. S. Aylwin. Captain of Marines—P. C. Pope.

The U. S. steamer *Benicia*, whose list of officers we published September 21, also belongs to the North Pacific Station.

South Pacific Station.

Rear-Admiral—C. Steedman, commanding; Captain—J. A. Upshur, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander—C. H. Pondleton; Surgeon—E. R. Denby, fleet surgeon; Paymaster—T. T. Caswell, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—G. R. Johnson, fleet engineer.

U. S. Steamer *Pennacola*, flagship, 2d rate (22).—Captain—J. A. Upshur, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—A. T. Snell, executive officer; P. F. Harrington, navigator; Lieutenants—W. C. Gibson, navigator; R. M. Berry; Masters—T. H. Stevens, J. K. Cragwell; Ensigns—H. A. Blanchard, D. D. V. Stuart; Midshipmen—H. R. Pennington, H. McCrea; Surgeon—W. E. Taylor; P. Asst. Surgeons—J. M. Flint, W. H. Jones; First Asst. Engineer—C. E. Lee; Second Asst. Engineer—G. W. Laird; Boatswain—J. Nash; Gunner—C. Dugan; Carpenter—E. D. Hall; Sailmaker—T. O. Fassett; Captain's Clerk—G. V. Harleston; Pay Clerk—J. G. Saukey. First Lieutenant of Marines—H. J. Bishop. U. S. Steamer *Omaha*, 2d rate (12).—Captain—J. C. Febigar, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—S. W. Nichols, executive officer; A. D. Brown, navigator; C. H. Davis; Lieutenants—S. M. Ackley, J. E. Morse; Masters—T. B. M. Mason, T. N. Lee; Midshipmen—J. A. Barber, A. T. Freeman, R. H. McClean, M. K. Schwenk, J. M. Roper, F. S. Hotchkiss; Surgeon—J. C. Spear; Asst. Surgeon—H. Smith; Paymaster—W. G. Dolsborough; Chief Engineer—J. H. Long; First Asst. Engineer—R. Aston; Second Asst. Engineers—J. H. Perry, W. H. Russell; Boatswain—J. B. F. Langton; Acting Gunner—M. J. Dutcher; Carpenter—N. Mayer; Sailmaker—J. C. Chevalier. Second Lieutenant of Marines—J. D. Smyser.

U. S. Steamer *Tuscarora*, 3d rate (6).—Commander—G. E. Belknap, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—R. S. Chew, executive officer; T. E. Jewell, navigator; Lieutenants—S. Hubbard, G. A. Norris, F. M. Symonds; Master—W. Doty; Ensign—E. H. Taunt; Midshipmen—W. H. H. Southerland, R. H. Galt, C. R. Mile, J. C. H. Lyeth, V. L. Cottman; Asst. Surgeon—J. L. Neilson; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. G. Hobbs; Chief Engineer—D. Smith; First Asst. Engineer—A. Adamson; Acting Boatswain—J. T. Barker; Acting Gunner—C. H. Venable; Acting Carpenter—J. L. Thatcher; Acting Sailmaker—J. Roddy.

U. S. Steamer *Resaca*, 3d rate (7).—Commander—N. Green, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—G. W. Armentrout, executive officer; Lieutenants—C. Belknap, navigator; P. T. Cunningham; Masters—J. D. J. Kelly, N. E. Niles; P. Asst. Surgeon—J. G. Ayres; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. MacMahon; Chief Engineer—L. J. Allen; Second Asst. Engineer—J. T. Smith.

U. S. Storeship *Onward*, 4th rate (3).—Lieut.-Com. E. White, commanding; Masters—N. H. Barnes, J. C. Irvine, W. A. Hadden, Ensign—W. T. Low; Surgeon—E. C. Ver Meulen; P. Asst. Paymaster—A. J. Greeley; Boatswain—T. Collier; Gunner—M. A. Lane; Carpenter—J. L. Davis.

U. S. Steamer *Kansas*, 3d rate (3), survey service.—Commander—A. V. Reed, commanding; Lieutenant—J. M. Miller, executive officer; Masters—F. A. Howes, navigator; J. B. Briggs, Ensign—K. Rohrer; Midshipmen—H. C. Nye, A. B. Millman, F. E. Ebery, Jr., R. D. Stevens; P. Asst. Surgeon—H. N. Beaumont; P. Asst. Paymaster—G. F. Bemis; First Asst. Engineer—J. Butterworth; Second Asst. Engineer—J. Godfrey.

MARINE CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.—Brigadier-General J. Zeilin, commandant; Major W. B. Slack, quartermaster; Major A. S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector; Major J. C. Cash, paymaster; Captain W. B. Remy; First Lieutenant G. C. Reid, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant D. P. Mannix, Second Lieutenant W. B. Slack.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, superintendent of recruiting service; Captain R. W. Huntington, First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, Second Lieutenants C. P. Porter, S. Mercer, E. McCawley, J. T. Broadhead.

Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.—Captain G. W. Collier, First Lieutenants G. B. Haycock, M. C. Gooltrell.

Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Major J. L. Broome, commanding; Captain G. Butler, First Lieutenants R. L. Meade, E. P. Meeker; A. Palmer, assn. quartermaster's office.

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THE Pensacola, bearing the flag of Commodore R. N. Stembel, arrived at Panama, September 21, seven days from Payta, Peru. While some of the crew were at liberty in Payta, Charles McNibb, ordinary seaman, killed one of his shipmates Patrick Brophy, landsman. A court was ordered to convene September 23, for the trial of McNibb, on board the *Saranac*. The officers and crew of *Pensacola* and *Saranac*, the only vessels of war in the harbor, were in good health. Commodore Stembel would await at Panama the arrival of Rear-Admiral Steedman, who is to command the Naval forces on the South Pacific Station.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

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 SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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In the recent decision of the International Court of Arbitration in favor of the United States for upwards of three million pounds sterling damages, it appears that the only dissenting voice was that of Sir ALEXANDER E. COCKBURN, Lord Chief Justice of England, who filed an opinion of great length, an abstract of which has come to hand by this week's mail, which seems to have been almost in the nature of a protest, so much so indeed as already to have induced criticism, in England, from public men of liberal sentiments.

As a jurist, the Lord Chief Justice stands pre-eminent among the dignitaries of the British bench, and in the trial of private causes between individuals, he has, admittedly, administered justice with learning and wisdom. It is unfortunate, however, that the British Cabinet should, for these presumed reasons, have deemed itself necessitated to select him for an arbitrator in a great political question, because he had already shown that in such a case he would allow himself to be so influenced by monarchical as contradistinguished from republican or anti-aristocratic sentiments, as to deliberately lead him into misstatements of facts bearing upon the point at issue.

This was notably exhibited in the elaborate and carefully prepared charge of the Lord Chief Justice in 1867, in the case of Colonel NELSON of the British army and Lieutenant BRAND, R. N., who were charged with having, during the late Jamaica insurrection, illegally caused the execution for high treason of a Mr. GEORGE W. GORDON by the agency of a military commission.

In the course of his remarks, the Lord Chief Justice said: "Standing armies in time of peace were, in the earlier ages of our history, unknown. The practice of maintaining such an army in time of peace was first introduced by King CHARLES II., but to the limited extent of 5,000 men. JAMES II., however, raised the number of his forces to 30,000 men; and, if his army had been willing to support him in his designs on the liberties of the country, those liberties would have been in imminent peril."

British judges who, courtier-like, have desired to flatter the crown, have affected to treat the long period of years in the seventeenth century, during which no sovereign ruled in Britain, simply as an interregnum—in which no legal statute was enacted—thus ignoring the fact that never was Britain greater or more respected at home and abroad than during the period from the domination of the Long Parliament to the final dissolution of the Protectorate of RICHARD CROMWELL. Certainly the Lord Chief Justice could not have been so inexcusably ignorant of English history as not to know of the existence of that magnificent standing army of 50,000 men which for quite eighteen years from 1642, was maintained in Britain.

Even Lord MACAULAY, whose Tory opinions secured for him a peerage which the genius and talents of SHAKESPEARE, SCOTT, DICKENS, or THACKERAY could not obtain, has given credit to that famous army whose soldiers boasted that they were "free-born Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England, and whose right and duty

it was to watch over the welfare of the nation which they had saved.

"From the time when the army was remodelled," says MACAULAY, "to the time when it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy who could stand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against threefold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence. TURENNE was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies advanced to the combat, and expressed the delight of a true soldier, when he learned that it was ever the fashion of CROMWELL's pikemen to rejoice greatly when they beheld the enemy; and the banished Cavaliers felt an emotion of national pride, when they saw a brigade of their countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by friends, drive before it in headlong route the finest infantry of Spain and force a passage into a counterscarp which had just been pronounced impregnable by the ablest of the marshals of France."

After CHARLES II., had come to the administration of affairs in 1660, this army of 50,000 men, the most formidable the world then knew, was reviewed by him and then disbanded on Blackheath; and the same wonderful result was observed as in the case of the disbandment of the million veteran soldiers from the United States armies in 1865, at the close of the Rebellion—all were at once absorbed, without a trace left, into the mass of the community without increase of crime or pillage or mendicancy. "The royalists themselves," says MACAULAY, "confessed that in every department of honest industry, the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men, that none was charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask alms, and that, if a baker, a mason, or a waggoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability one of OLIVER's old soldiers."

It seems almost inconceivable that the Lord Chief Justice should entirely disregard the truths of history in a deliberate judicial act. But if he could do so in one instance from political bias, and utterly ignore a period of his country's history when, in MACAULAY's language, "she was the most formidable power in the world," it seems probable that his recent dissentient opinion in the Arbitration Court may have been written more in the interest of his political predilections than in well grounded reasons founded on the law and evidence.

The Attorney-General who appeared for Great Britain before the court has just been raised to the dignity of Lord Chancellor with the certainty, on his retirement, of receiving an inheritable peerage, and it is fair to presume that the Lord Chief Justice, hoping also to be called to the Upper House of Parliament, prepared his ponderous opinion rather for "home consumption" than to influence the judgments of the other learned arbitrators.

It is rather curious to note how large a part sentiment plays in the French military system, and how persistently efforts are made to encourage the flame of "glory" in the breasts of soldiers. The theory is doubtless well-founded, and yet on the principle that cultivation should be mainly directed to what is most lacking, it would seem as though sentiment, emotion, enthusiasm were already natural enough to French troops, and that steadiness was more needed than *elan*, while patience and imperturbability required greater fostering than passionate feelings and patriotic fervor, which last have never been wanting to Frenchmen. Nevertheless, as we said, the cultivation of *esprit de corps*, for which the French have always been famous, is founded in wisdom. General DE CISEY has recommended that each regiment in the Army shall henceforth have its history formally and officially written out, and he orders that officers shall be designated by division commanders to make the necessary researches and historical studies, and then to throw their material into proper form. The inspector-generals are to have charge of the execution of these orders, and

the Minister of War undertakes to examine the manuscripts when finished, and to have them printed for military libraries, if found worthy.

It is easy to imagine many objections to such a course—the encouragement of a disposition to boast and brag; the occupation of the mind with past glories rather than with sterner present duties and future necessities; the opportunity afforded to exalt one's own regiment at the expense of others, and to claim a credit for one which belongs wholly or in part to another. Still, to point out these dangers, and to provide against them, are not difficult under a careful and methodical system; and General DE CISSEY asks for "sincerity and simplicity" above all.

We have called attention to this curious project, not so much by way of recommending its adoption with us, as for the purpose of recording the fact itself. Still, it may have a certain practical suggestiveness to some of our officers. Our Army history is full of inspiration, and a collection of the annals of each regiment, told with "simplicity and sincerity" would form a noble record. Gathered in a single sheaf, these various regimental histories would denote what has already been harvested in the way of gallant and meritorious achievement during the century.

However this may be, there is more or less worthy of note in the somewhat fervid language of the circular which General DE CISSEY addresses to the division commanders and to the inspector-generals. "It has been said," he writes, alluding possibly, though, in that case, hardly with candor, to TROCHU's famous idea on the same subject, "it has been said that all nations which have had a tradition have perished through that tradition. Contestable, even as regards the history of nations, this theory is absolutely untrue as to what concerns the family, and consequently as to what concerns the regiment—that grand military family whose members are partners in the glories, devotedness, and sacrifices of all those who before their day marched under the flag. Our young soldiers must learn, in entering this family, that it has had a past often glorious, and always, even in greatest misfortunes and most terrible reverses, devoted to country, faithful to duty, and to the hard task that Providence has sent." We may smile a little, perchance, at this Gallic fervor, which is a little foreign to our circulars from headquarters and general orders, but there is much in the subject worthy of thought.

In the death of Brevet Brigadier-General HARTMAN BACHE the Army loses one of its oldest officers and the Military Academy one of its early élèves. General BACHE, who died in Philadelphia on the 8th, at the age of seventy-five, was appointed to the Academy as far back as 1819, and after graduation passed nearly a half century of active service in the Army, in the Topographical Engineers and Engineer Corps, up to the time of his retirement in 1867. His long record is too full of details for us to now go through it, or even select the most salient features. Bearing a name distinguished in the annals of the Army and science, he kept it unsullied, and, more than that, added lustre to it by his numerous and important services to the country, dignifying by his abilities and achievements the corps of which he was a member, and sustaining always the high title of a soldier and gentleman.

As a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers he was gradually advanced up to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel (August 6, 1861), and, when that corps was abolished "as a distinct branch of the Army" and "merged into the Corps of Engineers," by the act of March 8, 1863, he received the rank of Colonel in the latter corps, and was brevetted Brigadier-General two years later, and two years subsequently was retired, having been borne on the register more than forty-five years.

OUR correspondent who wrote several weeks ago on breech-loading small arms, last week gave us an interesting summary of Mr. GOMEZ's experiments with fuses and officials, which at least does justice to the fuses. It is our impression that Mr. GOMEZ is doing quite as well with the patronage of the United States Torpedo Corps and the Engineers as if Government had purchased his patent outright. His inventions have merits which are liberally recognized by Commander MATTHEWS and General

ABBOT; and, so far as the Ordnance Bureau is concerned, it is not slow to entertain and investigate conceptions of actual value, but it must be remembered, in this connection, that the Bureau depends upon Congress for its funds, and that, without appropriations, it is powerless to buy, or even experiment.

To the circular of Lieutenant-Colonel J. VAN VOAST, of the Sixteenth Infantry, in reference to a change in the uniform, Colonel DE TROBRIAND of the Thirteenth Infantry has sent the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
FORT STEELE, W. T., Sept. 29, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Van Voast, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the printed circular by which you invite the field officers of the line and regimental staff of the artillery and infantry to sign a petition against certain parts of the new uniform adopted by General Orders No. 76, War Department, A. G. O., and a request to the Honorable Secretary of War to modify them.

In answer, I respectfully decline to affix my name, in any way, to a document which I cannot consider otherwise than injudicious, unmilitary, and unjustified by such a small matter as an economy of trousers and the gratification of an individual partiality for the "chapeau à laque."

If the extraordinary idea of submitting to the votes of the field and staff officers of the artillery and infantry any orders or part of orders issued by the Secretary of War, with express approval of the President, is accorded, there is no reason why it should not spread as an adopted system in the whole Army—which would be the abandonment of all proper military spirit, and the subversion of moral discipline in the service.

For these reasons, I, for one, protest against it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Col. Thirteenth Inf., Brev. Brig.-General U. S. A.

THE graphic and spirited letter which we give this week from the wife of an officer stationed at Sitka, Alaska, presents a picture of life in that far-away, hyperborean post, which will have a tendency to raise the spirits of those despondent officers who dream of the possibility of banishment to the late Russian possessions. Mr. SEWARD, who early inflamed our imaginations in regard to this new territory of ours, so that we thought of it, if we could share his optimism, as a sort of Arctic paradise, will surely read this lady's letter with unmixed satisfaction. Although we doubt not that the incidents described so spiritedly by her are exceptional rays of light in a life not altogether brilliant or delightful, yet we are convinced that Alaska is not an absolute Sahara of monotony, nor indeed the worst place in the world to which an Army man or woman could be sent or called. Still, perhaps it is not exactly the place one would select for his home, provided he had all the earth before him to choose from.

Colburn's Magazine having severely criticized the German tactics at Worth and Gravelotte, calls out from the *Militär Wochenblatt* an exhaustive reply, wherein, among other things, the German periodical says: "It is useless to deny the accusation pronounced by one who seems to possess no practical knowledge whatever; but we find the hostile sentiment characteristic of one who belongs to the British army. The reason of this animosity which expresses itself frequently in England against Germany may lie in the fact that the successes of 1870-71 have convinced England that she will be unable hereafter to take any prominent part on the political stage of the world. In face of a United Germany, the gigantic growth of America, and the power of Russia, England will gradually sink to a level with Holland."

THE U. S. steamer *Hartford*, second-rate (16), was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy-yard October 9. In the absence of Captain Spicer on leave, the command of the ship was given to Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Phillip, the executive officer, by Captain Ransom. The *Hartford* will probably be ready to sail in about a month. Her complement of men will number 272, and the marines about 50; there are 15 boys in addition to the clerks, etc., which, added to the number of officers, will make about 380 persons—her full complement. Her stores are being taken aboard, and she will be thoroughly fitted and ready to practise her crew probably in about three weeks. As the *Hartford* was considerably changed in refitting her for service, including the addition of a spar deck, which, it is said, will make her top-heavy, hence it was rumored she was to make a trial trip before proceeding to her destination, the Asiatic station. The following is her list of officers: Captain W. F. Spicer, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders J. W. Phillip, executive officer, E. M. Sheppard, navigator; Lieutenants A. H. Vail, E. McCormack, C. B. Gill; Masters J. A. Rodgers, W. P. Potter, J. Garvin, G. P. Colvocoresses; Midshipmen J. S. Hunsicker, G. C. Hannus, J. Downes, W. A. Marshall, J. M. Wright, O. E. Fox, F. A. Sawyer, D. F. Baker, J. H. Winlock, H. S. Waring; Paymaster E. Stewart, ordered as fleet pay-

master; Assistant Paymaster J. Breese, to report for duty on the *Saco*; Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, ordered as fleet engineer; First Assistant Engineers N. D. Towne, J. D. Ford; Chaplain J. K. Lewis; Boatswain P. J. Miller; Gunner R. H. Cross; Carpenter J. A. Dixon; Sailmaker J. A. Birdsell; Captain of Marines H. A. Bartlett, ordered as fleet marine officer; Second Lieutenant F. P. Eia.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following journal of the second cruise of the gunnery practice ship *Constellation*, Captain Wm. N. Jeffers commanding; Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Bridgeman, executive officer; Navigator, Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark; Assistant Navigator, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. Train; Lieutenants, Reisenger, Perkins, Cowles; Master, Buckingham; Surgeon J. H. Tinkham; Assistant Surgeon, C. K. Yancy; Paymaster, M. B. Cushing; Boatswain, H. Dickinson; Gunner, Cecil C. Neil; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse; Sailmaker, T. S. Gay; Clerks, Hamilton, McLeod, and Ross.

The *Constellation* sailed from Annapolis, Maryland, on June 12 with all the cadet midshipmen of the Naval Academy, numbering 110 in all. June 20, being fairly outside the capes, proceeded to sea steering to northward and eastward till July 5, exercising in seamanship and gunnery; on July 4 fired national salute at meridian, spoke pilot-boat *Ewell* 7, of New York; evening, midshipmen gave a vocal and instrumental concert in really good style; at sunset every appearance of bad weather, reduced sail to reefed topsails; at 12:30, midnight, were struck aback in a violent squall from S. W., in which split sails and carried away fore and main topsail sheets, heeling the ship nearly to gun-ports, but everybody working with a will she was soon off before it under close reefed foresail. July 6, anchored in Gardiner's Bay, where the annual exercises fairly began, the ship visiting Newport twice, New London once, and Martha's Vineyard once, at intervals of three weeks. While lying at anchor off Plum Gut on August 22 were struck by a very heavy squall from N. W., a whirlwind passing at the same time about a cable's length astern; a large sloop also capsized, second cutter being sent at once to rescue her crew; sloop is supposed to have sunk same night, as she was not seen. On August 28 arrived in Newport, where remained one week preparing for the trip homeward. On September 5 sailed for the Chesapeake, arriving in on September 12, since which time have been completing the exercises and slowly working up the bay. The mids leave us to-day for the Academy; what disposition will be made of this ship and her officers is as yet unknown, but it is very probable she will proceed to Baltimore, New York, and Boston and, recruit up to her full complement of men and then proceed on a five or six months' gunnery practice cruise, perhaps to the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., where there is plenty of room for target exercise, a sufficiency of water on the bar, always accessible and plenty of fresh provisions to be obtained.

It is generally conceded that this idea of a gunnery practice ship for the proper instruction of seamen is an excellent one, as carried out under the teaching of Captain Jeffers, and there is even in this short time a marked difference in the skill of her crew in this important science, and the instruction does not consist of merely running a gun in and out of a port, as of old, but a great part is theoretical, and there is no severe drill with heavy guns; on the contrary they are not "jerked about" except when firing at a target, and the men are now very attentive because the instruction as pursued is at once as interesting as useful. The ship is fitted with nearly every appliance known to modern gunnery, among which is an oscillating target which sets up on the gun-deck and has all the motion of an enemy's vessel at sea; one of the broadside guns is then trained on it fore and aft (unloaded), and by an ingenious contrivance when the sights are on or properly coincide, it is "set" by a trigger-like running the length of the deck, and when set its bull's-eye shows exactly how much the gun captain would have been "out" in his shot. Again, there is a very valuable appliance called a "director," which places the entire battery under the control of the commander on the spar deck, who by a glance at it can tell when each or all guns in the broadside come to bear, or can concentrate the fire of every gun; it is also arranged to allow for the speed of a vessel approaching or crossing, and for the heel or depression of the ship or battery; and last but not least is the Gatting gun or mitrailleuse which, as tried on this ship, has given some excellent results at 800 yards, both for percentage of hits, rapid fire, and the small number of men required to work it (four). A boat carriage is now being designed for it, when it will no doubt take the place of the present boat howitzer to a certain extent. The inducements held out to seamen for this particular service are very good, inasmuch as after a probation of a few months they may be transferred to a fine sea-going ship as chief petty officers, with a salary of \$33 50 per month, one month's leave of absence every year, and the surety that all the future promotions to gunners in the Navy will be made from this corps. An instance has already occurred on board this ship: a seaman named Nelson, who had shown great skill in target practice was promoted to a warrant officer, and is now in the service in full possession of his deserved honors. Then again, seamen will prefer enlisting in this fine ship to enlisting in what is known as a "guard." In the latter they are cooped up month after month with no liberty, and in this ship the duties are very light, an abundance of fresh provisions always, for she is never out of port over two weeks, and the certainty of a run on shore often for those who do not abuse their time of leave. The old class of "men-o'-war's men," however, have been slowly dropping out of the service ever since the abolition of the "grog-ration," and in their stead we get an ephemeral class of sailors, a great percentage of whom are shiftless, and "vamose" quite often.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

HEAD SHAVING AS A PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It fell to my lot one day last week, as officer of the day, to carry out so much of a nameless man's sentence as directed "his head to be shaved and to be bugled out of the garrison."

There is probably no sentence that a court-martial can award that is so barren of any good results as the above. If it ever possessed any terror for evil doers, I regret to say that my experience has taught me that it has outlived its usefulness, and that the whole proceeding has degenerated into a farce and become unworthy the approval of an enlightened government and army such as ours. This shaving of the head is, if not inhuman, at least barbarous, and I am of opinion and belief illegal. Indeed, I am not certain whether this "shaved head" man of mine is not entitled to sounding damages from me for an infraction of the law, although I simply did my duty and carried out my orders. Section 2 of the act "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1873," approved June 6, 1872, and published in General Orders No. 46, c. s., War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., provides "That hereafter it shall be illegal to brand, mark, or tattoo on the body of any soldier by sentence of court-martial, and the word 'corporeal' should be stricken from the 45th of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." The italics are mine; and it appears clear to me without the aid of much argument that this nameless man of mine was, if not branded, at least marked on his body, and in violation of law, innocently enough, I will admit.

Of course, I have no anxiety to figure in the courts, but I do possess a desire to see this shaving of heads and bugling out of garrison abolished, and a more efficient and dignified punishment substituted, believing it, if legal, inhuman and barbarous, worthy of the period of the cat-o-nine-tails, and unworthy of the progressive ideas of the present era; and if by publishing this you can attract the attention of the authorities and get wiped out from the Military Code this "man's inhumanity to man," you will have earned still further the gratitude of the Army and

INFANTRY.

THE DEVIATION OF PROJECTILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "W. R. Q.," in his article on "the deviation of projectiles due to the earth's rotation," has omitted one important element in the discussion, which vitiates his "general equation" and renders some of his conclusions, I think, erroneous. I allude to the altitude of the projectile above the earth's surface during its flight, due to the angle of elevation, which generally produces a deviation westward, whatever may be the initial direction taken by the projectile.

When the angle of elevation is very small this deviation is inensible; but for an elevation of 30 deg., as in the example taken by "W. R. Q." from Benton, where the initial velocity is given at 1,188 feet, the projectile would attain an altitude of nearly a mile; and this would alone produce a very important deviation as we shall see further on.

The general equations to the path of a projectile when the rotation and sphericity of the earth are considered, are too lengthy and complicated for a newspaper article, and would probably interest but few of your readers. They may be found, together with a complete discussion of the problem, by M. Poisson, in *Journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, cahiers 26 and 27; and in the 4th vol. of Price's "Infinitesimal Calculus." The 3d vol. of the *Mathematical Monthly*, published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1860, contains a concise, though quite complete treatise on projectiles, taking into account both the earth's rotation and its sphericity, by Prof. William Ferrel.

I have thought that perhaps it might interest some of the readers of the JOURNAL who have not time to look up the subject themselves, to give some of the principal results of these investigations, and an attempt at an explanation of them from general reasoning. I would state, however, that I do not consider the subject of the slightest importance in practical gunnery: for, though the earth's rotation gives rise to forces which actually deflect the projectile from the plane of fire, and increase or shorten its range; still there are so many other perturbing forces at work to deflect a projectile from its normal path, which entirely elude analysis, and cannot therefore be computed, that to take account of the former forces in pointing a gun while necessarily ignoring the latter, would be simply to introduce an element of uncertainty, confusing the gunner and rendering his practice of no avail.

Let n = the earth's angular velocity;
 u = the initial velocity of the projectile;
 a = angle of elevation;
 l = latitude of gun;
 g = force of gravity.

The numerical value of n is .00007292.

1st. Let the ball be projected vertically upwards. In this case there is no deviation in the line of the meridian, but one to the westward equal, when the ball strikes the earth, to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \cos l}{3g^2} \quad (1).$$

It is a maximum at the equator and zero at the poles.

This deviation is easily explained: The ball on leaving the gun has a certain lineal velocity eastward due to the earth's rotation, which it retains unaltered during its flight.

In order to return to the point whence it was projected, the ball must remain vertically over that point, or, it must keep in the prolongation of the earth's radius passing through the gun; but every point of this radius above the earth being further from the centre, has a greater lineal velocity eastward than the ball, which therefore continues to fall behind or to the westward during the whole time of its flight.

With an initial velocity of 1,000 feet, at latitude 40 deg., the deviation would be about 72 feet; that is, the ball on returning to the earth would fall that distance west of the gun.

2d. Let the ball be fired due south, at an angle of elevation equal to a ; and suppose it to be in the Northern Hemisphere. Then there is no variation of the range, but a deviation of the shot westward equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin^2 a}{3g^2} \left\{ \sin a \cos l + 3 \cos a \sin l \right\} \dots (2).$$

This deviation is due to two causes: 1st, the lineal velocity of the parallel of the gun is less than that of the parallel upon which the shot falls; and 2d, the height of the shot above the earth, as already explained. If we consider the motion of the ball with reference to the extension above the earth, of the plane of the meridian passing through the gun, it will readily be seen that every point of this plane has a greater eastward velocity than the ball, and that this is due to both the above named causes.

At the equator the deviation is equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin^2 a}{3g^2}$$

and at the pole it is equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin^2 a \cos a}{9a}$$

If we suppose a , alone, to vary, these expressions are equal when $\tan a = 3$; or when $a = 71$ deg. 33 min. 50 sec; that is, for that angle of elevation there would be the same deviation at the pole as at the equator, with the same initial velocity; but these deviations would result from different causes. At the equator the difference between its lineal velocity and that of the parallel of latitude reached by the shot may be considered zero; and therefore the deviation is due entirely to the height of the shot above the earth. At the pole, the part of the earth's surface that could be reached by a projectile may be considered a horizontal plane, like an immense turntable, making one revolution around a fixed axis in twenty-four hours. This being the case the altitude of the projectile would produce no deviation; but the deviation would be due entirely to the range regarded as a function of the time.

As but one of the perturbing forces acts at either the equator or the pole, it might be inferred that for a given initial velocity and angle of elevation the maximum deviation would be produced at some intermediate parallel where both forces would act in conjunction. Analysis shows that this is the case, and that the tangent of the latitude of this point is equal to three times the cotangent of the angle of elevation. Thus for an angle of elevation of 10 deg. the maximum deviation would be found in latitude 86 deg. 38 min.; for 30 deg. elevation the latitude would be 79 deg. 6 min.

3d. When the shot is fired due north, in the Northern Hemisphere, the range in that direction is not altered, but there is a deviation, when the shot strikes the earth, equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin^2 a}{3g^2} \left\{ \sin a \cos l - 3 \cos a \sin l \right\} \dots (3).$$

and is to the east or to the west according as $3 \cos a \sin l$ is greater than or less than $\sin a \cos l$. When these terms are equal there will be no deviation, as the deviation to the west due to the altitude just compensates for the deviation east due to the difference between the lineal velocity of the gun and that of the parallel of latitude reached by the shot. When these terms are equal, $\tan a = 3 \tan l$; and if $l = 40$ deg., $a = 68$ deg. 20 min.; from all which we infer that in latitude 40 deg., if the angle of elevation be greater than 68 deg. 20 min. there will be a deviation eastward; if the angle of elevation be less than 68 deg. 20 min. there will be a deviation westward.

When the angle of elevation is equal to the latitude of the gun, the line of fire is parallel to the earth's axis; and therefore for that, and all less angles of elevation, there will be no tendency to a westward deviation; but both the forces we have been considering will conspire to produce a deviation to the east.

As the quantity within the brackets in equation (3) is less than the corresponding quantity in equation (2), whatever may be the values of a and l (except at the equator and pole, where they are equal), the deviation is greater, *ceteris paribus*, when the ball is fired to the south than when fired to the north.

In the Southern Hemisphere l becomes negative, and equations (2) and (3) exchange places; so that the preceding discussion will apply in this case if we call south north and vice versa.

4th. When the shot is fired due east or due west there will be a deviation in either case to the right in the northern and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin^2 a \cos a \sin l}{g^2} \dots (4).$$

These deviations are not due to the difference of lineal velocity between the parallel of latitude of the gun and of that reached by the shot, as "W. R. Q." supposes. If such were the case the deviations would, indeed, be very small. Neither are they affected in any appreciable degree by the height of ascent; but depend entirely upon the angular velocity of the plane of fire, the range and time.

To understand this it must be borne in mind that the ball after leaving the gun, being acted upon only by gravity, in a vertical direction, moves in a plane which is continually parallel to its initial position; that is, to the plane of the great circle passing through the gun and

perpendicular to its meridian. But this latter plane has an angular velocity of rotation to the east equal to the angular velocity of the earth multiplied by the sine of the latitude. This causes the plane of fire to rotate away from the ball, leaving the latter to the right of it in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the left of it in the Southern Hemisphere. If v = the angular velocity of the plane of fire, then $v = n \sin l$.

Substituting this in equation (4), and introducing the time flight, t , which is equal to $\frac{2u \sin a}{g}$ (see Benton, page 398, equation (9)), we shall have deviation = $v u t^2 \cos a$. But $u t \cos a$ = range. Therefore deviation = $v \times \text{range} \times t$.

When the shot is fired due east or west there is a variation in the range, equal to

$$\frac{4n u^3 \sin a \cos l}{3g^2} \left\{ \sin^2 a - 3 \cos^2 a \right\} \dots (5).$$

When a is greater than 60 deg. the range is increased toward the west and diminished toward the east. When a is less than 60 deg. the reverse obtains in either case. The variation is a maximum at the equator, and zero at the poles.

Two causes combine to produce this variation: 1st, the height of ascent, which we have already seen carries the ball to the westward, and would, if acting alone, increase the range to the west and diminish it to the east. Its effect decreases with the angle of elevation.

2d. When the ball leaves the gun it has a lineal motion to the eastward equal to that of the parallel from which it was fired, and which it retains, unaltered, and always in a direction parallel to its initial direction. As the earth revolves during the flight of the ball, this lineal motion ceases to be parallel to the earth's surface, and a component equal to its initial velocity multiplied by the sine of the angle through which the earth has moved is constantly acting to draw the ball toward the earth and thus diminish its range when fired to the west; or the same component acts to draw the ball from the earth and thus increase its range when fired to the east. These two forces, acting in opposite directions, counteract each other when the angle of elevation is 60 deg. The maximum variation is produced when the elevation is 30 deg.

In the preceding discussion no notice is taken of the resistance of the atmosphere. Its general effect would be to diminish, somewhat, the deviations computed by the above formulas; and a wind blowing across the line of flight would materially increase the deviation, or it might destroy it altogether, or even produce a deviation in the opposite direction, according to its intensity and the angle it makes with the line of flight. MONROE.

A VEXED QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "There shall be daily, at least three roll calls, viz., at reveille, retreat, and tattoo. They will be made on the company parades by the first sergeants, superintended by a commissioned officer of the company. The captains will report the absentees without leave to the colonel or commanding officer." Thus speaks paragraph 234 of the Regulations in clear and unmistakable English, and yet, as interpreted by some post commanders in the service, is probably more prolific of ill feeling and discussion among subordinate officers than any other paragraph in the Regulations. Before proceeding further let us examine what this paragraph enjoins:

1. There shall be three roll calls daily.
2. They will be made on the company parades by the first sergeants, superintended by a commissioned officer.
3. The captains will report absentees to the colonel or commanding officer.

Now the ill feeling and discussion are caused by post commanders directing captains to report the result of their three daily roll calls to the post adjutant, who is a lieutenant, and very often a junior one, upon the theory that reporting to his staff officer is reporting to him. But this is not a true nor a lawful interpretation of this paragraph. It directs that captains shall report only upon a certain contingency, to wit, the "absentees without leave," and not three times a day whether there are absentees or not. Again, if this interpretation is correct, why should a difference be drawn in reporting reveille and tattoo roll calls by a commissioned officer to the post adjutant; while at a dress parade, surrounded as it is with the greatest publicity of the circumstance of war, the reports of roll calls are made by first sergeants to the post adjutant; and if there is a difference, where is the authority for it, except in the brains of the post commanders?

The theory that reporting to the adjutant is reporting to the commanding officer does not hold good in this case. When an officer arrives at his station for duty, or returning from detached service or leave, he does not report his arrival to the post adjutant, nor as officer of the day, for orders, but in person direct to his commanding officer. Nor does it hold good to argue that, because it had been the practice where the officer had served that it was good now—as well claim that all the wrongs that have been righted and judicial decisions reversed in the past were just, equitable, and proper now. I could pursue the subject further, and show how untenable this position is, and how clearly it is in violation both of the letter and spirit of the paragraph referred to, but I forbear, knowing how valuable your space is, and will simply add that what the Constitution of the United States is to the law-making power of the land in framing the laws so the Regulations for the Army are, or should be, to all commanding officers in framing their orders for the government of their posts. I undertake to say that the ordering of officers to report three times a day the result of their company roll calls to the post adjutant is one of the vexed questions of the day, as it has been in the long past; and if the proper authorities would issue a general order on the subject, and set it at rest at once and for all time, it would be hailed with undisguised satisfaction by the service. INFANTRY.

LIFE IN ALASKA.

WE take from a journal published in Alameda, Cal., the subjoined interesting extracts from a letter descriptive of certain incidents of life in Alaska, written by the wife of one of our officers stationed at Sitka, Alaska, to her sister in California:

Christmas morning was so like every other day in this monotonous, far-away place that it seems almost useless to attempt a description. . . . A few feather-like flakes of snow were floating about, making faint struggles to cling to roofs and trees, which the wind most effectually prevented. The sun shone brightly toward evening, and most of the officers and ladies collected on the lake to indulge in the exhilarating amusement of skating—those accomplished in the art performing such wonderful evolutions, and with such perfect ease, that the less fortunate, who were just beginning to learn, were filled with despair. The Russians all skate beautifully, and without apparent effort. It is more or less natural to people living in a cold climate. At 2 o'clock the sun gets very low, and at 3 it is quite dark in the winter season. The day ended with a dinner party at the house of the commanding officer, where nearly all the officers and ladies were assembled, and, after an excellent dinner, we passed a very pleasant evening—a lovely, homelike entertainment it was. Returning home we saw the Aurora Borealis, about which I have heard so much. It was a calm, clear, cold night, and I think the Aurora appeared expressly to celebrate Christmas, and gladden the hearts of the exiled ones. Nature assumed her loveliest and most magnificent attire. Such grand scenery, lighted by a bright moon and millions of stars, with the crowning splendor of this beautiful electric light! I can scarcely describe it as I saw it. Such graceful shapes it assumed, undulating, and continually changing—pale, effervescent colors, like a rainbow, flitting through it, and long streamers and bright scintillations sparkling up to the stars, which could be seen distinctly through the hazy, ethereal form. Once afterwards I saw a fainter display, but never witnessed anything that would approach the first one in beauty or brilliancy. From all I had heard I had expected to see this beautiful and wonderful phenomenon quite frequently.

New Year's Day could not be said to surpass New York in liveliness or gayety. The few gentlemen here called; each one endeavored to be a host in himself, and what we lacked in numbers we tried to make up in jollity. With the custom-house officers, revenue cutters, officers, citizens, and Army officers, we were kept quite busy during the short day. The following evening we had a charming party—there was good music, no end of dancing, a fine supper, and plenty of punch. Every one was happy, and "everything went merry as a marriage bell." To be sure, we only have a small number of ladies, but as we are all charming, or flatter ourselves that we are, it does not cause much regret, and we can console ourselves, and take the comfort to our souls that we are belles, in the absence of other and still more lovely ladies.

The event of the season, and which I wish to describe particularly to you, was the Russian Christmas, which comes on the 6th of January. They have a carnival which lasts two weeks. Every night the entire population are in fancy dress and mask, and one would hardly imagine themselves in the United States. Nearly every person takes part in this singular amusement. Great secrecy is observed in concealing the characters. The most intimate friends are often in ignorance of the costumes of their associates. The contrast of this universal gayety with the habitual quietude is quite overpowering at first. It is really astonishing to see the taste which is displayed in getting up costumes. Such a medley I never saw; one might almost imagine himself in Constantinople. There were women in men's clothes and boys' dresses. Turks, zouaves, sailors, English navy officers, harlequins, bears, monks, Indians, very tall females stalking about, getting entangled in the tiresome petticoats, and little jaunty men strutting and endeavoring vainly to be manly and brave. There are always musicians, and they are the centre of attraction. A crowd collects around a musician, and accompanies him wherever he goes. Large parties enter your house, all perfectly silent. They promenade about, play cards, form quadrilles, and dance such pretty Russian dances, quite different to our dancing; they are all proficient in the art of dancing, waltzing especially. It is very puzzling to discover anything familiar about any of these people; the silence which is observed makes the whole scene infinitely more grotesque and amusing than an ordinary fancy ball, where there is conversation. The favorite resort of the masqueraders was the quarters of the bachelor officers. Every evening large parties were collected there, and dancing was kept up for hours. Before the season was over it became a mania with every one. The officers and ladies caught the fever, and I can assure you this town was as merry a place as I have ever been in—it was a perpetual ball. Each night was a continuation of the preceding one. Two persons would start out, and attach themselves to the first crowd they met. Wherever the crowd went you would go. It was quite interesting to go into the different houses; by remaining only fifteen or twenty minutes at a place, it was impossible to be discovered. During the two weeks there were three balls. We all looked in, but came away before it was time to unmask. The last ball—the grand success of the season—was given at the palace of Prince Macsutoff, the former governor of Alaska. The entertainment was truly lovely; such various and pretty costumes!

Picnics, also, are a specially favorite amusement among the Russians. I had a glimpse at one of them. There is a beautiful grassy knoll near Indian river, where it empties into the bay. The spot is pleasantly shaded with spruce fir trees, and commands a lovely view. It is a very popular place of resort. It was a bright, sunny day, there was scarcely a ripple on the blue water of the bay. Wild flowers of the most delicate fragrance covered the ground. The gay colors and

fantastic dresses of the dark little girls made a pretty, picturesque scene. The laughing and chatting drew my attention to this little crowd of pleasure seekers. I watched their movements for some time with great interest. The women were busy making tea or "chi," as they call it. No entertainment is complete or enjoyable without tea. It is made in a large, brass urn, lined with porcelain, with a place inside for a teapot. The Russians are said to have the most delicious tea in the world and understand how to prepare it. Every family possesses a "Samovar," or tea urn. It is drunk from tumblers. The better class use wine and lemon with it. After their refreshments, both men and women smoke cigars and cigarettes, which they manufacture as they use them. There was a guitar, which was played for the children to dance. They had games and songs. There were no signs of the party breaking up when I left. No doubt they returned by moonlight to town. At this season of the year the twilight is so long that one can scarcely tell when evening ends or daylight begins. Indeed there seems to be no night in fine weather.

Easter is also a time of rejoicing. There are holidays and festivals of all kinds. Each person has a number of colored eggs which he distributes around to his friends and acquaintances. Should he chance to meet them, if it is a dear friend, he gives him more than one.

Easter Day every person in town is privileged to kiss any one whom he chooses. Two persons meet on the street, and one of them says: "Christ is risen." The one who first says this can demand a kiss. It is a curious custom, and amusing to witness it. Several days after Easter, a day is devoted to visiting the graves of the dead, where colored eggs and boiled rice are deposited in the ground. It seems incredible that sensible people can be so superstitious; nevertheless, it is a fact the Russians believe implicitly in these superstitions. . . .

Just outside the stockade is a large building, which the Indians use for gatherings of all sorts, especially for war dances. I have never witnessed any of their performances, but several times I have had the honor of being invited. My olfactory would scarcely undergo such a test. Gentlemen who have been spectators have given me descriptions of the ceremonies. The old people take the most profound interest in this monotonous proceeding, but only the young men and squaws dance. It is wonderful to see what a length of time they keep up dancing without appearing fatigued. They use their heads, arms and hands as they do their feet. They imitate animals and birds in a very funny manner. A kind of drum or gong is used as an accompaniment to the singing. The drum is made of skin, and they strike it with a flat stick, making a very discordant, hideous noise. Their songs are said to have some meaning, although on this point I should be inclined to doubt, for I have heard them sing, and it sounds like the same words repeated over and over again. The dancers are decorated in seal, deer and ermine skins, fox tails, beads, feathers, ribbons, and wear hideous masks, not deeming themselves sufficiently ugly with their painted faces. They pretend to fight, and rush at each other fiercely, as if very angry; then they fly away as if terrified, twisting their bodies into all sorts of shapes. Those persons who are venturesome enough to go are very glad to come away, for the odor of fish oil is decidedly overpowering.

I trust I have not wearied you with my lengthy epistle concerning Sitka life, and affairs generally appertaining to this locality. P. C. F.

A PLEASING PICTURE.

[From the (N. Y.) Nation.]

THE Rev. Cotton Mather held the theory that America was originally peopled by a shrewd device of the devil, who enticed the Indians to this country in order that in this remote and unknown region he might have them all to himself and out of the reach of the Gospel. We are inclined to think that if Mr. Mather were to rise from his grave and read our newspapers during the last two months, he would be driven to the conclusion that the advent of the white man was no such serious blow to the seigniorial rights of Satan, whom he calls "the great landlord of America," as at first sight it might seem. In fact, judging from the statements of the newspapers, he would probably confess it to be very doubtful whether the devil is not, on the whole, doing better with the Caucasians than ever he did with the Iroquois, and whether he did not make a great mistake in concealing this continent so long from the Old World. We do not know in what history a more shocking picture of manners and morals is to be met with than the *Times* and *Tribune* now daily draw of American society. Tacitus and Suetonius tell some sad stories of the ancient Romans, who were undoubtedly bad fellows, but in comparing them with ourselves we must remember that they made no such pretensions to virtue as we make. The Roman rascal was an honest fellow, however cruel or licentious, while nearly all our knaves are professed moralists.

In the first place, the General who saved the republic "from the greatest rebellion the world ever saw," and who five short years ago was the idol of his countrymen, turns out to be a beastly drunkard, who sells the various offices in his gift to the highest bidders after having put some of his own relatives into some of the best, and takes bribes however small from anybody however mean. The Senator who has been nominated for the Vice-Presidency by one of the two great parties is a deliberate liar and sneak, which would be sad if he were a simple worldling, but which is perfectly atrocious considering that he is a member of a church and professes to be a very pious man. Turning to the opposition ticket, we find that the candidate for the Presidency, besides his general political recreancy, entered into partnership with several notorious swindlers for the manufacture of tobacco, and induced one of the corrupt judges to issue a fraudulent injunction to help him in getting pay for joint-stock shares which had cost him nothing. The second person on the ticket is an habitual drunkard. The person whom it is supposed the opposi-

tion candidate would, if elected, make Secretary of the Treasury, and who is now a Senator from one of the greatest States in the Union, was in his youth convicted of theft, and escaped jail by the clemency of the prosecutor; in mature manhood, burnt down his own house in order to cheat an insurance company, sold his votes when a member of Congress for cash down, and sold pardons when he was governor of New York. The late Assistant Secretary of State took a large bribe from a band of swindling railroad operators to induce him to betray his client as the trustee of a mortgage. The Speaker of the House of Representatives takes bribes freely to influence his votes and his appointment of committees.

The administration candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, it is charged, when State auditor, in company with one swindler, shared the proceeds of a fraud on the State, and in company with another speculated in stocks with the funds of the State, and this on the testimony of the swindler himself; but the swindler on being pardoned out of jail by the corrupt governor, testifies that the affidavit ascribed to him was a forgery, and that the accusation was got up by the unprincipled head of a medical college who sold diplomas to all comers for a trifling sum. The same auditor also trumped up a false claim against a corporation, and then speculated in its stock for a fall. The administration candidate for the governorship of New York, on the other hand, though outwardly a respectable and honorable man, when a general in the Army avoided going under fire through personal timidity, and is ready to support any party which will give him an office. The opposition candidate for the lieutenant-governorship is a man who makes a living by "lobbying," or, in other words, by bribing legislators. One of the most prominent supporters of the opposition, and a United States Senator to boot, used his influence corruptly to get a cotton permit for a man with whom he then went into partnership and shared the profits. Another, who was a distinguished general of cavalry, when appointed to a foreign diplomatic position, took a prostitute into the society of the capital to which he was accredited; and when he tried to prosecute an editor of a leading paper for saying so, the editor got off by corrupting the grand jury. The attorney-general of New York, too, made arrangements to let certain notorious criminals escape prosecution on their consenting to pay money towards the support of one of the candidates in the pending Presidential contest, and probably something for his personal use. The leading diplomatic representative of the Government abroad also took \$58,000 from a swindling corporation to help them to palm their stock off in markets of the city in which he was resident. The sheriff of the great city of New York is a very important officer. The late incumbent of that office, we are told, can neither read nor write, has undergone a term of imprisonment for theft, falsified his accounts as sheriff, committed perjury, given fraudulent checks in payment of gambling debts, and tried to defraud the city out of \$104,000. The present sheriff, on the other hand, while equally ignorant, having begun life as a keeper of a pothouse, has defrauded litigants and prisoners of large amounts by overcharges, and the city of \$14,000 by making fraudulent alterations in a lease. One supports one candidate for the presidency and the other the other, and each is attacked by the newspapers of one side and defended by those of the other.

In the press the state of things is about as cheerful. The *Tribune* says the editor of the *Times* is "a cad" (English slang for a low fellow, a low-bred man), and a flunky, or lacquey; and the *Times* says the editor of the *Tribune* is "a vulgar rowdy," "a booby," "a professional defamer," "a liar," "a lunatic," "a vile slanderer," and "a hack" and "a literary swindler"—that "there is no crime which he will hesitate to ascribe to any man who offends him—murder, burglary, arson—he will swear to anything;" in other words that he is a perjurer. The same paper says the chief editor of the *World* is either "infamous" or "constitutionally incapable of acting as an honorable man;" and supposing him to be on his deathbed and tormented by remorse, offered "to mingle a little pity with its contempt for him." It also says the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* is a noted liar, and insinuates that the editor of the *Springfield Republican*, whom it familiarly calls "Sam," is a liar too. The *Commercial Advertiser* mentions, casually as it were, that one of the editors of the *World* is a thief, a charge which the *Times* copies gratefully; while the *Tribune* observes that the material for the ideal of a perfect journalist entertained by the *Evening Post* is obtained by mingling "ignorance, bad manners, and lying." It adds that the *Post* has "neither enough intelligence nor enough honesty to conduct a controversy with any body on any subject," and is "a refined rascal," and an utterer of "deliberate falsehoods." It will thus be seen that there is strong testimony that nearly all the leading editors in the country are liars, lunatics, blackguards, thieves, perjurers, and that, in some cases, editors are all these things together, thus presenting the world with characters at once composite and disgusting.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

SEPTEMBER 27.

Bakter, Frank, Captain.	Moorings, E. W., Colonel.
Dale, K., Captain.	Morse, Captain.
Ellis, S., Captain.	Stone, James, Captain.
Maur, Jeff., Captain.	Snow, Franklin, Captain.
Ward, Captain.	

OCTOBER 1.

Bates, T. C., Colonel.	Kirkland, W. A., Captain.
Budd, J. W., Captain.	Murphy, W. J., Captain.
	McIlvain, F. E., Colonel.

OCTOBER 4.

Chase, Charles, Captain.	Couillard, Henry, Captain.
Clifford, Horace, Captain.	Totten, Colonel.

OCTOBER 8.

Douglass, Alex., Colonel.	Ladd, J. D., Captain.
Gallager, J. A., Colonel.	Wiat, T. J., Captain.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Scott, is ordered to parade in full fatigue uniform (white gloves) on October 15, for the annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. General Orders state that "in order that a complete 'record of service' may be kept at regimental headquarters, first sergeants of companies will make a return to the adjutant on or before the fifth day of each month of all members absent from regimental and company drills and parades. Blanks for these returns can be obtained from the adjutant. Sergeants will be held strictly accountable for the prompt and faithful performance of this duty." The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Monday evening, October 21.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Austen, is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform October 29 for annual inspection. Assembly at 2:30 P. M. Four copies of muster roll will be made out and forwarded direct to the brigade-inspector, Major Theodore Linnington, No. 216 Front street, New York city, at least one week prior to inspection. The books and papers of this regiment will be inspected by the brigade commander, November 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. All commissioned officers and sergeants are ordered to be present at their respective company rooms upon said evening. Henry M. Tobitt has been appointed commissary-sergeant, vice De Nyse, discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.

On the occasion of the Second division parade last week, in our report we erroneously announced this regiment as having eight companies, whereas it paraded nine commands, having in all 126 files. Our error doubtfully arose from the fact that in the nine company formation Colonel Austen directed the colors to occupy position in the right centre company (fourth), while ordinarily this formation, they take position in the fifth company column. Colonel Austen has never been correct.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Spencer, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform (white gloves) for the annual inspection and review at Tompkins Square October 23. Line will be formed in Hester street, opposite the armory, at 1 o'clock P. M. Regimental and company books and records will be inspected by the brigade inspector at regimental headquarters November 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. Company drills were resumed October 7 and are ordered to be continued until December 27. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. Three commissioned officers' drills have been ordered, the first of which commenced on the evening of October 8. Instruction drills of the non-commissioned officers commenced October 9. A drill of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in fatigue uniform will be held at the regimental armory October 18, November 1, and December 6. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. General Orders state that "the attention of the colonel commanding has been called to the fact that several company commanders are very negligent in forwarding their reports and returns as called for in orders. This must not be. Hereafter company commanders will forward, within twenty-four hours after any wing or regimental drill or parade, a correct report of the number of men present and absent, giving the loss and gain; stating in full how the loss and gain occurred, and reporting by name all commissioned officers absent, and within three days after any parade or drill they will forward a return of delinquents, together with squad warrants showing proof of service. The commandant sees no reason why any delay should occur, and will hold company commanders strictly responsible who fail to comply with this order." The following appointments and promotions are in orders announced: Charles Lamb, captain Company D, vice Hamann, resigned; Charles Habermehl, first lieutenant, vice Lamb, promoted; James F. Keegan, first lieutenant and adjutant, vice Hopke, resigned.

SECOND DIVISION INSPECTION.—The different organizations of this command will be inspected during the present month. Last year this division showed considerable increase in strength, but this year we fear it will not more than hold its own. A few regiments have shown active recruiting during the past year, but as a rule recruiting throughout the National Guard has been generally dull.

Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General Thos. S. Dakin, is ordered to parade for annual inspection and muster as follows: Thirteenth regiment Infantry, Monday, October 28, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park.

Fourteenth regiment Infantry, Thursday, October 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park.

Fifteenth battalion Infantry, Thursday, October 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park.

Twenty-eighth battalion Infantry, Tuesday, October 29, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the Union ball grounds, E. D.

The books, records, and papers will be inspected the second week in November, at such time in the evening as may be agreed upon between the brigade inspector and commanding officers of organizations, who, together with the commanding officers of companies and adjutants, will appear in uniform.

The Separate Troop Cavalry was inspected on Monday afternoon, at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn.

Commanding officers of organizations are directed in or-

ders to forward five muster rolls of each company, and four of the field and staff, to Major George Kinkel, brigade inspector, at these headquarters, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the following days: Thirteenth regiment, October 21; Fourteenth regiment, October 22; Fifteenth battalion, October 23; Twenty-eighth battalion, October 24.

Eleventh Brigade, Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole, will be inspected as follows:

Twenty-third regiment, on Monday, October 28, at Fort Greene, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Thirty-second regiment, on Friday, October 25, at Union ball grounds, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Forty-seventh regiment, on Tuesday, October 29, at Union ball grounds, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Howitzer Battery, on Monday, September 30, at Fort Greene, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Separate Troop Cavalry, on Friday, October 25, at Union ball grounds, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Four copies of muster rolls will be made out and forwarded direct to the brigade inspector, Major Theodore Linnington, No. 216 Front street, New York city, at least one week prior to inspection. The books and papers will be inspected as follows: Twenty-third regiment, November 2; Thirty-second regiment, November 6; Forty-seventh regiment, November 9—all at 8 P. M.; Howitzer Battery, November 2, at 7 o'clock P. M.; Separate Troop Cavalry, November 6, at 7:30 P. M.

THE THIRD INFANTRY COURT OF INQUIRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, of this command, in a communication to the JOURNAL regarding our remarks in our last number on the action of the court of inquiry, says:

Your remarks, with reference to the *unofficial* inquiry made at Melrose on October 1, containing some statements about the row on the Harlem railroad cars September 26 by members of the Third regiment, are made I am sure under a misapprehension. General Ryder had not nor has he any wish to remove the responsibility from the parties concerned therein; but the General and the undersigned had good and sufficient reason to believe that the statements in the *Sun* and *Herald* were greatly exaggerated, and could only get at reliable information in that way. It was not satisfactory, and the general that same evening issued an order for a special court of inquiry which should be *official*. You will see by the accompanying document that a full, open, and impartial investigation is desired by all in authority, as we hold the first duty of citizen soldiers is to maintain the peace, and not to break it.

The document referred to announces that a special court of inquiry would convene on October 10 at the armory of Company G at Melrose, and that "according to military usage the presence of reporters and other persons is not allowed, but the general ordering the same will waive its privilege and make suitable arrangements for their accommodation should they attend."

BATTERY K, FIRST DIVISION.—This battery, Captain John N. Heubner, is ordered to assemble for drill and instruction in fatigue uniform, with sabre, at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on every Thursday until further orders, except on October 17 and 31, November 21, December 12, January 9, February 13, and March 20. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. The battery is also ordered to assemble for drill and instruction in fatigue uniform, with sabre, at the State Arsenal, October 17, November 21, December 12, January 9, February 13, and March 20. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. The battery will parade (mounted) in full uniform, armed and equipped, for the purpose of muster, discipline, inspection, and review on Monday, October 21.

THE STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The State Board for the examination of all officers of the National Guard who may be ordered before it, and of which Major-General John B. Woodward is president, will meet at the State Arsenal in New York city on Wednesday next, October 23.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment will parade for annual inspection on Monday, October 28, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue uniform, white cross belts, white gloves, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon. Officers with sashes, field and staff mounted. Line will be formed in Monroe Place. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new armory, in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, will take place at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Inspection immediately thereafter on Fort Green. This regiment, like the Forty-seventh, claims we were in error regarding the number of its commands on the Second division parade, it having nine companies instead of eight, as announced in the JOURNAL.

FIRST DIVISION PARADE.—This division, Major-General Shaler, comprising the State troops located in New York city, paraded for review by the Commander-in-chief, on Thursday afternoon. The parade at this season caused no little grumbling among the troops, as it interfered with the inspection, etc; the magnificent weather, however, was almost irresistible, and doubtless did much toward increasing what might have been a slim parade; its lateness, however, prevents details in this number of the JOURNAL.

THE ANNUAL MUSTER FOR 1872.

As has been our custom in past years, we commence this week the publication of the annual inspection and muster of the various portions of the National Guard of New York State, confining our comments, etc., mainly to that portion located in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, or the troops of the First and Second divisions. This is the year in which the Inspector-General of the State is required by law to make minute observations as to the general condition of the troops of the State service. Hitherto, we must confess, our genial

friend General McQuade has not been as minute in his reports as we could wish, nor as the good of the National Guard requires. We refer him to the report of Acting Inspector-General Liebenau, under the former State administration, for an example which he well might follow. Therein he will find complete details as to the condition of the troops of the First and Second divisions. That officer criticized the drill and discipline of this portion of the State force, and recommended many changes, a portion of which were carried into effect with satisfactory results. The remarks of General Liebenau on the condition of books, records, and headquarters business were particularly acceptable to the National Guard, and the praise and censure so judiciously bestowed in this report had a salutary effect. The expected report of the present Inspector-General will, we trust, in some respects cover these omissions, for omissions they are, most assuredly. Officers generally, and particularly chiefs of staff, who devote time and money to the clerical duties of the National Guard, take pride in the keeping of their books and papers, and some official recognition of their services is always appreciated, particularly when coming from the State, as in the instance above mentioned.

This week fairly inaugurates the inspections of the troops of the First division, the First brigade leading in this matter, commencing with the "right of the division" regiment, Twelfth Infantry. This leading part of the brigade came near sustaining the stormy reputation of the brigade, but the threatening storm luckily held off, and the "deed" was done without the customary incident of rain. With these introductory remarks we will now proceed to give some of the details of the inspections held up to the time of going to press:

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, paraded on Monday at Tompkins Square. The troops of the First brigade were ordered to be ready for review at 2:30 P. M.; it was ten minutes to three, however, before the Twelfth entered the ground and took position on the east side. The regiment in marching order, and ten commands ten files strong, looked exceedingly well. It was evident that the division parade of Thursday affected the regiment to no small degree, as men ordered to parade twice in one week are very apt to accept the full dress occasion in preference to the undress, not being able to find time for both. Company officers therefore were more or less disappointed at the comparatively small turnout, the absence of men in not a few instances destroying the usual rivalry between companies. General Ward, accompanied by several of his staff, appeared on the ground soon after the regiment took position, but took interest in the proceedings only as a "looker on in Vienna," he holding that the presence of the brigade commander is unnecessary at these inspections. The review for the inspector, Major Hall, was received by Colonel Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve being in command. This ceremony was very creditably performed, the regiment presenting a steady line, and afterward marching past with excellent fronts and good distances. The cadence of the men, as usual in the Twelfth, was exceedingly fine, making the "march past" a very handsome exhibition. The salutes as a rule were only fair, the lieutenant-colonel spoiling his by an apparent hesitation in the poise, the regimental staff of course following his example. The adjutant, the commandants of C and G, and the first lieutenant of F company made the most graceful salutes of the column. The regiment in assuming position lost the distance of about the front of one company and deviated from the original line at least ten paces, necessitating the changing of the point of the review to close the ceremony. Immediately after the review the regiment broke into open column of companies for inspection. The color guard, by an omission of the adjutant, remained with closed ranks and bayonets unfixed until the approach of the inspecting officer, when the error was corrected. The inspecting officer as he passed along the fronts of the non-commissioned staff corrected the style of the "sword inspection" of every member thereof, but we don't know who corrected the inspecting officer regarding the arrangement of his equipments, as it was very apparent that both his baldric and sash were improperly arranged. He, however, was very minute in his inspection of the men and found that the equipments were in fair condition; that a few men had knapsacks but no overcoats rolled thereon; that the leather leggings are varied in color, and that not a few of the uniforms could stand renewing. The knapsacks were not inspected, however, and some of the overcoats we fear would not bear very rough handling, as they were apparently tender in their old age. The men during the inspection were quiet and orderly, and exhibited good discipline by remaining with their companies until the completion of the muster, which occurred soon after 5 o'clock. The "handsome field" was in attendance, and did nothing to destroy its reputation of being the most soldierly in the division, if not in the State service. The regiment in its returns exhibited a falling off in numbers, while last season it showed an increase of forty-one men. The following are the returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	24	—	24
Company A.....	27	8	35
Company B.....	43	18	61
Company C.....	23	11	34
Company D.....	26	17	43
Company E.....	29	22	51
Company F.....	33	7	40
Company G.....	31	5	36
Company H.....	15	26	41
Company I.....	29	13	42
Company K.....	33	27	60
Total.....	336	156	492

The regiment mustered last year 379 present, 113 absent, 492 total, showing an active loss of 53.

Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, on Tuesday paraded on Tompkins Square for inspection and muster. The regimental equalization was nine commands, fourteen files, a recruit squad of some forty men parading in the rear as it entered the square. The regiment arrived some five minutes ahead of the prescribed time of brigade orders, and after coming into line and marching and countermarching in line of battle, halted as customary on the eastern portion of the grounds. The inspector having arrived, the regiment immediately prepared for review, Col. Porter receiving this honor, accompanied by the inspecting officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown conducted this ceremony, the regiment presenting a handsome and steady appearance in line, the rear rank and line of file closers ex-

hibiting marked and unusual steadiness. Markers were properly posted at the changes of direction, and the passage in review was exceedingly complete and perfect, both in the quick and double time. The regiment by its neat and trim appearance won high encomiums from the line of spectators, and maintained well its high standard for good marching qualities and steadiness. The company fronts and alignments were very perfect, and the passage in double time was almost as handsome as the passage in quick, the regiment losing but little distance in coming into line after halting. An innovation, however, was introduced at this review which perhaps struck not a few as remarkable, to say the least. In passing in review the non-commissioned staff saluted with their hands, allowing their swords to remain sheathed. Now as the tactics prescribe that officers only shall salute on this occasion, we see no reason why the non-commissioned staff should deviate from this fixed rule by saluting even with the hand. The regimental staff saluted after the lieutenant-colonel had "recovered," and the officers in passing in double time followed the "new system" by carrying their swords with the elbow slightly bent, the point resting on the shoulder, much after the style of carrying arms at a "right shoulder." In regard to the salute of the "non-com." staff, it is not at all improbable that the regimental commandant bases his authority on the paragraph (10, appendix II.) in the general rules for reviews, which states that "troops will pass in review in quick time, when officers shall salute with the sword, and not with the hand." As this rule prevented the use of the non-commissioned staff's swords, they probably thought they would get over it by using their hands. The regiment after the review marched forward in line, broke into column, inverted its original position, and prepared for inspection, the regiment being still at fixed bayonets. Regarding this matter, there was some discussion among the spectators, many of whom considered that bayonets should not have been fixed until the approach of the inspector, and then of course by company. The command, "inspection arms" always meant, under the muzzle-loading régime, the fixing of bayonets and the springing of rammers, still we see no reason why after a review the bayonets should be unfixed, when, as a matter of course, in a few minutes thereafter they must necessarily be changed again. The inspection was conducted by Major Hall in a manner similar to that of the Twelfth, the breech mechanism of the guns not being opened or examined, this officer, we learn, preferring to examine the guns in the gunracks of the armory. The knapsacks and overcoats were also overlooked. The regiment, we observed with some little surprise, did not preserve its customary discipline during the inspection, companies, in some instances, entirely deserting their stacks, squads and individuals carrying popular members on their backs over or beyond the grounds; and at the close of the inspection individual members and companies amused themselves during the equalization in column by tossing a dead rat from one company to another or in among the spectators, amid the greatest boisterousness. During this equalization we observed the commandant of Company B smoking, and one of the file closers enjoying the same privilege. These may seem matters of little importance, and certainly are spoken of in no spirit of unfriendliness; but perhaps it is well to let the members of the Twenty-second see themselves as others see them. The Twenty-second has a reputation at stake, and cannot afford to injure in the least the bright record it won in the riots of last year, when it showed a remarkable discipline. Troops show the truest discipline when they know when not to fire. Amid the firing on all sides, on the occasion referred to, the Twenty-second stood firm with loaded pieces, and under perfect control of its officers and soldierly leader. The regiment even at inspection cannot afford to lose this reputation. Several officers of the Eighth present on the ground claim to have discovered the sergeant-major of that regiment in the ranks of the right company (F) of the regiment. This we are inclined to doubt, from what we know of Captain Clan Randall; still if the Eighth's officers witnessed this alleged fraud why did they not, as good officers of the National Guard, protest against it to Colonel Porter or the inspecting officer. The following returns furnished Adjutant Harding show a falling off in the strength of the regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	14	—	14
Band.....	40	—	40
Company A.....	47	16	63
Company B.....	54	3	57
Company C.....	34	9	43
Company D.....	42	30	72
Company E.....	47	8	55
Company F.....	49	10	59
Company G.....	38	17	55
Company H.....	33	28	61
Company I.....	39	11	50
Total.....	457	122	579

In 1871 the regiment mustered present 457, absent 128, total 585, showing a net gain of 19 and net loss of 54.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Colonel Vose paraded on Tompkins Square on Wednesday afternoon for inspection and muster. The regiment, presenting an equalization of ten commands of ten files, entered the west gate at 2:30 p. m., and took position on the east side of the square. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood then assumed command, and prepared the regiment for review by Colonel Vose, who was accompanied by the brigade inspector, Major Hall. General Ward and a detail of his staff were in attendance, including the assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Anthony. The regiment in line looked exceedingly fine, and its steadiness during the ceremony was marked. The reviewing officer, however, was a little hasty in acknowledging the salute, both at the opening and close of the review. The "march past" was very creditably performed, but the company distances and salutes were only fair for this regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel halted the battalion before the two left companies had made the fourth change of direction; consequently the regiment had to move forward by company to allow space for proper alignment. The drum corps at the close of the review gave a partial ruffle at the command "Prepare for review," and the ruffle in full for the "Present." At the close of this ceremony the regiment broke into column and marched to the west side of the square, halted, opened ranks, and prepared for inspection. The Seventy-first always looks well, and nothing would give us more satisfaction than to see its ranks well filled, but in this instance it was not the case, as the veterans below give evidence. Colonel Vose, it is predicted, will make great improvements in the regiment, and under the new régime we trust soon to see the "American Guard" in its old and merited standard in the National Guard. The inspection was very fairly gone through with; some of the officers, however, showed more or less ignorance of the ceremony, one of whom, we observed, endeavored to stack arms from a "carry." The color guard was imperfectly formed and without a warrant officer as far as we could see, and its inspection perform-

ance was also far from first class. The inspecting officer in the instance of this regiment inspected the knapsacks. The uniforms and equipments were in excellent condition, and the regiment as a whole, as usual in this respect, presented a most creditable appearance. Colonel Vose is an enthusiastic officer, and under his administration we feel assured the Seventy-first is bound to succeed. The following are the inspection returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	39	—	39
Company A.....	30	19	49
Company B.....	30	13	43
Company C.....	26	18	44
Company D.....	35	28	63
Company E.....	36	19	55
Company F.....	35	30	65
Company G.....	41	20	61
Company H.....	37	13	50
Company I.....	28	3	31
Company K.....	36	17	53
Total.....	381	174	555

The regiment last year mustered 439 present, 181 absent, 620 total.

Second Division.—Detachments were inspected and mustered last week by Colonel Chapman, division inspector. The Separate Troop Cavalry, Captain Thomas McCarty, mustered present 76, absent 19, total 95; Battery B, Major John Timmers, present 66, absent 5, total 71; Battery A, Captain Philip A. Stuber, present 46, absent 14, total 60. All presented a very creditable appearance, and compare in strength with last year's inspection as follows, viz.:

Battery A, 40 present, 18 absent, 58 total; Battery B, 50 present, 18 absent, 68 total; Separate Troop Cavalry, present 60, absent 29, total 89. Gain present 37; 15 total gain.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Preparatory to its regular inspection and muster on the 29th, the Twenty-eighth battalion was ordered to be inspected on Friday evening. Lieutenant Louis Finkelmeier has been commissioned captain in the Twenty-second. Hospital Steward George Koch, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, has been promoted commissary, vice Ph. F. Kraushaar, resigned, and Christian J. Wolf, hospital steward, vice Koch, promoted. Second Lieutenant Adolph Wilson and Chas. M. Hartmann have been elected first and second lieutenants, respectively, of Company G, Twenty-eighth. On the occasion of the inspection and of the Thirty-second, the regimental band will perform for the first time the Thirty-second Regiment March, which was composed and arranged by Professor Frederick Schneider of Brooklyn, and dedicated to Colonel Henry Edward Roehr. Major Fred. Karocher's Battalion has been elected for the ensuing year Captain John Kiesel president, Henry Doseh secretary, and L. Levy treasurer. Company K, Seventh, has joined the National Rifle Association, some seventy strong. The directors of the Association visit Creedmoor range to-day (Saturday), and a strong effort is being made to have an informal competition this fall.

MARYLAND.—Fifth Infantry.—This notably hospitable and famous command expect next week a visit from the First regiment Virginia Volunteers, and is therefore making active preparations to give them a real Southern welcome. We learn from the Baltimore Gazette that a special meeting of the regiment was held last evening at the armory, corner St. Paul and Centre streets, Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins presiding, and Thomas A. Symington, first lieutenant and adjutant, acting as secretary. Colonel Jenkins announced that the object of the meeting was to consider the visit of the First Virginia regiment, and said he had first learned through the public prints of the proposal to celebrate the regimental anniversary in Baltimore. He had thereupon written, without delay, to Colonel John A. Sloan, with whom he was personally acquainted, asking information other than that contained in the newspapers. On the second, a letter was received from Colonel Sloan, in which he stated that the regiment had decided to visit Baltimore on the anniversary of the regiment, and would be accompanied by the howitzer section. The command, numbering some four hundred men, will leave on the evening of the 17th of October, arriving in Baltimore the next day, between the hours of 8 and 11 a. m. The object is to celebrate the 19th in Baltimore, that being the day upon which the regimental anniversary recurs. Colonel Sloan, in concluding his letter to the commandant of Fifth, says: "In making Baltimore our objective point, we feel that next to our own city Baltimore is loved and honored by us, and that we will be welcome among your people. I will keep you posted as to our movements, and will write again before our departure."

Upon receipt of the above letter Colonel Jenkins at once replied as follows:

"I have the pleasure to own receipt of your valued favors of September 27 and October 1, and am instructed by my regiment to offer you and your command such courtesies as it may be in our power to extend during your visit to this city. We cannot make any promises—being as it were in a transition state between a new uniform and an old one, and just about preparing to change our habitation—but of one thing be assured, you will receive a hearty welcome. We ask you to be our guests, and not to make any other military engagements."

The letters of Colonels Sloan and Jenkins were received with marked applause, and in conclusion Colonel Jenkins said he felt perfectly well assured that every member of the Fifth regiment was ready to extend a hearty welcome to the soldiers of Virginia.

At considerable length, Colonel Jenkins informed the regiment of the progress of the work on the new armory, and of what was proposed to be done. It had been determined to light the main hall by means of immense reflectors from the ceiling, and the building committee now had under consideration proposals to heat the armory by steam. The armory has been secured, free of rent, for five years, and special credit was due Quartermaster Pontier for the zealous part he had borne in securing the favorable action of the city council. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Loney stated that Winter's band had been dismissed, and that steps were being taken to secure a first-class corps of musicians. After the transaction of some routine business, the regiment, on motion, adjourned.

First Battalion.—Major General R. H. Carr has mustered into the battalion a new company, to be known as Company B, under the command of Captain Joseph R. Pullis. The battalion is steadily increasing in numbers and gaining in popular favor, and has now in its ranks 200 men, with another company forming, which will be ready to be mustered in a few days.

CONNECTICUT.—Competitive Drill.—The third competitive drill for the Veteran Association medal presented to Company I (Hartford City Guard), First regiment, in March last, occurred at the armory of the company in Hartford on Monday evening of last week. The armory was well filled with members of the Veteran Association and friends of the company, including the field and staff of the First. The company paraded nineteen files, and appeared in the full uniform of the regiment. The judges were three in number, Colonel Upham, of the State Examining Board, in behalf of the Veteran Association; Captain Parker, of the Second regiment, on the part of the active company; and Colonel McCord, late of the Third regiment, who acted as referee. The drill commenced at 8:15 and closed at 10:30, when it was announced by Colonel McCord that the successful man was Sergeant G. F. Whitney. The medal was presented to the sergeant amid cheers from his friends. He will wear this emblem of superiority for the next three months, at which time the company again compete for it; the successful men, however, who have won it at this and the two previous contests being debarred from it for two years. The company was divided into three squads at single rank distance, and drilled alternately by Captain White, Lieutenants Hotchkiss and Camp.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 4, 1872.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of September, 1872:

First Division.—Captain John D. Probst, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 1, vice Thomas Fairbairn, promoted.

Third Division.—Colonel Joseph Egolf, engineer, with rank from September 25, vice J. H. Quackenbush, resigned; Colonel William H. Lawton, inspector, with rank from September 25, vice J. C. Cuyler, resigned; Colonel J. Seymour Scott, chief of artillery, with rank from September 25, original; Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus P. Corne, ordnance officer, with rank from September 25, vice J. Egolf, promoted; Major John W. Tompkins, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 25, vice A. P. Corne, promoted.

First Brigade.—Captain Robert L. Belknap, commissary of subsistence, with rank from September 7, vice J. D. Probst, promoted.

Tenth Brigade.—First Lieutenant Charles M. Austin, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 19, vice J. Tallmadge, promoted.

Nineteenth Brigade.—Captain John H. Gould, quartermaster, with rank from September 14, vice H. W. Reynolds, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Brigade.—Major Richard C. Day, inspector, with rank from September 17, vice A. G. Cook, expiration of term of service; Major Wardell G. Robinson, judge advocate, with rank from September 17, vice J. C. Hunt, expiration of term of service; Major Carrington McFarland, surgeon, with rank from September 17, vice G. D. Whedon, expiration of term of service.

First Battalion of Cavalry.—John J. Freney, second lieutenant, with rank from August 8, vice M. Gonond, resigned; Charles McIntyre, second lieutenant, with rank from August 8, vice J. Deering, resigned.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade.—Louis G. Dalbey, second lieutenant, with rank from August 28, vice Charles K. Strong, resigned.

First Infantry.—Almar P. Webster, colonel, with rank from August 30, vice S. W. Cooper, resigned; Henry C. Ferley, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from August 30, vice A. F. Webster, promoted.

Second Infantry.—James F. Keegan, adjutant, with rank from July 12, vice E. F. Hopke, Jr., resigned.

Sixth Infantry.—Henry Hildburgh, first lieutenant, with rank from September 2, vice Charles F. Robbins, deceased; Adolph Lefler, second lieutenant, with rank from September 2, vice D. Sickles, promoted.

Ninth Infantry.—Major George Thompson, surgeon, with rank from June 4, vice Howard Pinkney, resigned; George H. Gilbert, quartermaster, with rank from June 4, vice J. L. Bailey, commission expired; Alonzo B. Bacon, assistant commissary, with rank from June 4, vice H. Harley, resigned.

Eleventh Infantry.—George Probst, first lieutenant, with rank from August 21, vice Joseph Schneider, resigned; Charles Nagel, second lieutenant, with rank from June 1, vice F. Kloppel, resigned.

Fifteenth Battalion of Infantry.—Lewis E. Wiebe, adjutant, with rank from August 6, original.

Twenty-second Infantry.—John Waydell, second lieutenant, with rank from July 25, vice J. M. Costree, resigned.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Willis L. Ogden, captain, with rank from September 12, vice R. P. Lyon, resigned.

Twenty-eighth Battalion of Infantry.—Major Eugene Groux, surgeon, with rank from August 29, vice J. H. Rapold, resigned; Adolph Schmidt, quartermaster, with rank from August 29, vice A. G. Fane, promoted; George Haselinger, second lieutenant, with rank from July 7, vice W. W. Vanderhoff, promoted; William Heerd, Jr., captain, with rank from September 4, vice J. A. Merrett, resigned; Henry Platt, captain, with rank from September 4, vice Charles T. Schmidt, deceased.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Abraham Plant, first lieutenant, with rank from June 26, vice Adam Schneider, resigned; Theodore Martin, second lieutenant, with rank from June 26, vice Theodore Hellstern, promoted; Louis Finkelmeier, captain, with rank from September 14, vice J. Manhardt, resigned.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—James M. Bullis, captain, with rank from April 19, vice J. W. Williams, resigned; Masco F. Tupper, first lieutenant, with rank from April 19, vice J. M. Bullis, promoted; Charles W. Stringham, second lieutenant, with rank from April 19, vice M. F. Tupper, promoted.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Jesse Wilkinson, first lieutenant, with rank from May 6, vice W. J. Powell, promoted.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Bellenden Hutchinson, second lieutenant, with rank from May 16, vice J. Malone, resigned; Alonzo B. Randall, colonel, with rank from September 16, vice T. Sullivan, promoted; George Huguenin, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from September 16, vice A. P. Randall, promoted.

Fiftieth Infantry.—George H. Houts, colonel, with rank from September 24, vice J. D. Smith, resigned; Benjamin Jennings, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from September 24, vice G. H. Houts, promoted; S. S. Montgomery, major, with rank from September 24, vice B. Jennings, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Albert Marrer, captain, with rank from August 6, vice Charles Breiss, failed to qualify; John von Gerichen, second lieutenant, with rank from August 21, vice F. Fleischbein, promoted; Edmund I. Bramhall, adjutant, with rank from August 28, vice L. H. Pake, commission vacated; Edward D. Sniffin, quartermaster, with rank from August 28, vice W. A. Connolly, commission vacated.

Sixty-fifth Infantry.—John C. Lowe, captain, with rank from June 17, vice S. M. Bancroft, resigned; Louis F. Hauser, second lieutenant, with rank from June 17, vice J. C. Lowe, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—James P. McIvor, major, with rank from July 29, vice M. Doran, deceased.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Richard Vose, colonel, with rank from September 11, vice H. Rockafellar, resigned; Henry C. Lockwood, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from September 11, vice R. Vose, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Richard W. Boorman, second lieutenant, with rank from March 29, vice W. B. Kenyon, removed from State.

Eighty-third Infantry.—Charles D. Austin, first lieutenant, with rank from September 11, vice F. Canduff, removed from district; J. J. DeGraft, second lieutenant, with rank from September 11, vice Charles B. Tousty, declined.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Francis C. McCready, captain, with rank from June 10, vice F. McDonald, resigned; Henry B. Douglas, first lieutenant, with rank from September 19, vice W. H. Head, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Frederick Kloeppel, major, with rank from August 16, vice P. Hemmer, promoted; Henry Reuling, assistant commissary, with rank from May 10, vice F. Burchard, retired with former colonel; John Schneider, captain, with rank from June 28, vice George Schuchard, resigned; Henry Housholder, first lieutenant, with rank from July 23, vice Charles Fuller, promoted; Frederick Wahn, second lieutenant, with rank from June 25, vice J. Schneider, promoted.

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

DR. LEBON of Paris has given a great deal of attention to the question of the effect of tobacco upon man and animals, and has lately presented a report upon the subject to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Liege. Among the conclusions which the author has reached in the course of his researches, the following may be mentioned as most important: 1. Smokers and persons who without smoking are enveloped in an atmosphere of tobacco-smoke, absorb for each quantity of ten grammes of tobacco a proportion of nicotine varying from some centigrammes to a gramme. They absorb also about an equal amount of ammonia. 2. The quantity of tobacco consumed daily by a single individual addicted to its use is scarcely less than twenty grammes. A smoker is therefore liable to absorb daily a quantity of nicotine which may reach twenty-five centigrammes, with an equal proportion of ammonia. 3. Of all kinds of smoking the most dangerous is that of smoking a cigar or cigarette and swallowing the smoke; the least dangerous is that of smoking a nargile, or pipe with a long tube, in the open air. 4. The effect produced by the result of the condensation of tobacco-smoke is analogous to that of nicotine. Nevertheless, there must be added the effects produced by the ammonia which the smoke contains in considerable quantity. 5. The resinous semi-liquid which condenses in the interior of the pipe contains a considerable proportion of nicotine. It is little less poisonous than nicotine itself, and rapidly destroys the life of animals exposed to its action. 6. The liquid product which condenses in the lungs and mouth of the smoker contains water, ammonia, nicotine, fatty and resinous bodies, and coloring matters. A dose of one drop of this speedily produces paralysis of motion in small animals and a state of apparent death. These effects quickly disappear, but death actually supervenes if the dose is carried up to several drops. If, instead of administering the liquid internally, the animal is made to breathe it for some time, it dies all the same. In this last case the effects seem due in a great measure to the presence of ammonia. 7. In a dose of a single drop dangerous results are not produced upon large animals, but those of small size are killed instantaneously. Among the effects observed the most constant are fibrillar tremblings, a general congestion of the superficial vessels, stupor, and especially the tetaniform contraction of the muscles of the abdomen. 8. Nicotine is one of the poisons the effect of which is most speedily dissipated, and the habituation to which is soonest accomplished. 9. Contrary to what has generally been assumed, the vapor of nicotine at the ordinary temperature is not dangerous, but it is quite otherwise if the liquid is carried to ebullition. It then produces palpitations, a decided suffocation, precordial pain and vertigo. Smaller animals exposed to this vapor die almost instantaneously. 10. Among the effects of tobacco smoke upon man may be mentioned, in small doses, excitation of the intellectual faculties for the moment; in repeated doses it produces palpitations, troubles of vision, and more especially a decrease of the memory, and particularly the memory of words.

AN ECCENTRIC MONARCH.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

THE number of eccentric monarchs in Europe has been increased by the accession of King Oscar II., of Sweden and Norway. Like nearly every member of the illustrious house from which he has sprung, the new Scandinavian ruler is a highly gifted man, and in spite of the stormy youth through which he has passed, and of the peculiarly wayward temper which he has exhibited on many occasions, the people of the two northern kingdoms look forward to his reign with the confident expectation that the liberties of the country will be safe in his hands, and that he will perform his arduous task as successfully as his illustrious grandfather, Bernadotte. They remember gratefully that Oscar always lent his influence to the liberal party during the political struggles in Sweden of the two past years, and they recall an incident to illustrate this fact. During one of the most important debates on the reform of the election laws in the Swedish House of Lords, he related with pride the remarkable answer which his grandfather had given to the French historian, Ampere, during a visit which the latter paid him at the royal palace in Stockholm. Ampere had expressed his surprise at the simplicity of his reception at the hands of King Bernadotte. "Oh," replied the latter laughing, "that is nothing! What am I but a Republican on the throne?"

The history of King Oscar up to the present time is full of the most interesting incidents. He was a precocious child, and would have been the pride and delight of his teachers but for his wayward disposition. His father, Oscar I., was a great disciplinarian, and insisted that his two sons should be treated by their teachers with the same severity as ordinary schoolboys. He himself would examine their compositions after school hours, and when he found they were not satisfactory, he would administer with his own hands the required correction. Having received several rather painful castigations in this manner, the young Prince Oscar, in his twelfth year ran away from home, and succeeded in finding his way to Copenhagen, where the emissaries of his distressed parents found him playing in the street at marbles with some little ragamuffins. No European prince ever presented a more ludicrous aspect than young Oscar when he was thus found, barefooted and his clothes soiled and torn. But he asserts to the present day that he enjoyed himself gloriously during his brief absence from home.

In the seventeenth year he was sent the University of Upsala, where he took part in all the practical jokes of which the students at that ancient seat of learning are so fond. After remaining there about six months he shocked his royal father by coolly informing him that he had fallen desperately in love with the daughter of one of the university professors, and was determined to marry her.

As a matter of course King Oscar would not permit this, and the young man was recalled to Stockholm,

where he was not long in becoming very popular by his unaffected manners, and by the simplicity of his conduct. He delighted in walking through the streets of Stockholm after nightfall in an humble suit of clothes; and many an act of brutality on the part of the police was prevented by his gallant and timely intervention. He was also invariably present at fires in the capital, and nothing could prevent him from working on such occasions with the utmost vigor at the engines.

In 1852, he and a young friend of similar disposition made an excursion to Christiana in Norway. They traveled incognito, and registered assumed names at second-class hotels. Strolling after dark through the streets of the city they unfortunately were attacked by a gang of robbers, who knocked them down and rifled their pockets. Without a cent in their pockets the two distinguished gentlemen returned to their hotel. Next morning the landlord presented his bill to them. They confessed that they had no money, owing to their mishap the night before. The landlord utterly refused to believe their story and threatened to invoke the interference of the police. Vainly did they try to dissuade him from his purpose, but, rushing from the room, he not only locked them in, but placed at the door a stalwart porter armed with a club.

The position in which the future king of Sweden was placed was so ludicrous that he could not help bursting into a peal of laughter. When the irate landlord finally reappeared and brought two policemen with him, the two gentlemen explained who they were, but they had some difficulty in establishing identity.

When the Court of Stockholm selected a German princess as consort of the wayward Oscar, the latter went secretly to Lubeck, and, in disguise, travelled with her on the steamer that conveyed her from that port to Stockholm, watching his intended bride with the closest attention. What he saw of her satisfied him that she was an excellent young woman, and he has ever since proved an affectionate husband to her.

The people of Stockholm know many other amusing stories about the eccentricities of their young king; but they know also that he warmly sympathizes with the people, and they are convinced that his reign will be prosperous and beneficial to the country.

SANATATION OF BATTLE-FIELDS.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

The *Revue Militaire Belge*, No. 243, furnishes some curious particulars of the measures taken for disinfecting the French battle-fields in the neighborhood of the Belgian frontier. Great fears having been aroused in Belgium, during the winter of 1870-71, lest the carnage at Sedan and elsewhere should lead to the outbreak of some fearful epidemic, a committee was appointed by the Belgian Government to take any steps that might appear useful in the matter. The committee was composed of Dr. Lante, an army surgeon, and M. Creteur, a chemist, to whom was afterwards added a civil engineer, M. Michel; and a certain sum, the amount of which is not stated, was placed at its disposal. As the use of chemical disinfectants, recommended by the Germans, entailed too heavy outlay, the committee, after conferring with the French municipal authorities and the German commandant of Sedan, commenced operations in April, 1871, by trying a method of incineration proposed by M. Creteur. The contents of the grave-trenches were to be laid bare by degrees, and covered with a mixture of petroleum and gas-tar, and then set on fire. In this way they were slowly reduced to a sort of resinous deposit perfectly devoid of all active properties. The method is said to have been fairly successful; but it was peculiarly repugnant to the feelings of the Bavarian troops—a circumstance which called forth a very strongly-worded remonstrance from the Bavarian General, and eventually, a most peremptory order for its discontinuance. Dr. Lante, indeed, admits that, in spite of secrecy and all due precaution, the proceedings invariably attracted a crowd of curious idlers, "qui le regardaient en spectacle," and upon whom, as well as upon the French laborers employed in the work, it was oftentimes impossible to enforce the observance of proper decorum. Moreover, in a case where it might have been deemed peculiarly eligible, the destruction of the carcasses of enormous numbers of German commissariat cattle which had fallen victims to the cattle-plague about Sedan, the quantity of inflammable matter requisite to secure combustion was found to be so great, as to render the process practically unavailable. The time and cost this involved, no less than the reclamations of the German authorities, led the committee to seek other means. Chemical disinfectants in sufficient quantity being out of the question, recourse was had to quick-lime, of which, after innumerable difficulties, a supply of suitable quality was secured, through the efforts of M. Michel, to be delivered on the ground at twenty francs the cubic metre. A circular issued by the French Minister of Agriculture had prescribed the erection of mounds of earth, from fifteen to eighteen inches in height, over all graves, and had inveighed against the use of chemical disinfectants as destructive to vegetation. M. Michel resolved to combine these methods. The grave-trenches were opened and a layer of quick-lime thrown in upon the bodies; the earth was then replaced, another layer of quick-lime laid on the surface, and a deep ditch formed round to drain off all stagnant water, and the earth taken therefrom formed into a mound four to six feet high over the remains. The bodies of cattle, which had not been buried, were given an extra thickness of quick-lime, and covered with an earthen mound of similar dimensions. M. Michel states that it was repeatedly observed that the homeless dogs, who wandered about in packs, never attempted to disturb the remains of cattle thus covered, a fact which he is disposed to refer to the complete arrest of all emanations by the quick-lime and earth. These mounds and ditches, he recommends, should be kept in repair by the local authorities for a period of four or five years at the very least. In calculating the compensation to be given to the owners of the land on which they are formed, he allows the superficial area,

plus one-fifth of the same to provide for the interruption to farming and other operations. In the commune of Sedan, 1022 grave-trenches were disinfected by M. Creteur, by incineration, by chemical applications, and by the use of quick-lime. Besides these, 963 trenches, having a total area of 9143.30 square metres, were treated on M. Michel's plan. On revisiting the scene of his operations in October last, M. Michel found many of the mounds covered with oats and hemp of a growth, the hemp especially, such as had not been seen by the country-folk for years. In respect of cheapness and sanitary results, his plan appears to have succeeded well.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It appears that the German Government has made no difficulties in permitting the French to remove the statues set up to several Generals of the Empire, and which now stand on German territory—the statues of Desaix, who so powerfully contributed to the victory of Marengo, where he perished; of Kleber, who succeeded Napoleon in Egypt, and was there murdered; and of Rapp, a cavalry officer of large proportions, who never went into action without being wounded, and who survived his bullet-holes and sabre-cuts, and died in his bed.

ACCORDING to a statement made at the Statistical Congress held this year in St. Petersburg, the total number of deaths from small-pox in the German army during the recent Franco-German war was 263. This small mortality is attributed to the system of compulsory revaccination, which every man who enters the army must undergo. On the other hand, in the French army, where revaccination is not compulsory, the number of deaths, as stated by a French authority, was 23,469. This terrible difference (says the *Wiener Medizin. Wochenschr.*) must puzzle the greatest opponents of vaccination.

THE *London Globe* remarks that while the Czar Alexander was on his recent visit to Berlin, the Minister at War at St. Petersburg, by his direction, took an important step which indicates grave apprehensions as to the future. He ordered the commencement of the "mobilization" exercises of the Russian Army, and the instant assembling of the reserves, which are divided into four territorially organized bodies, corresponding to the main geographical divisions of the empire. The orders relating to this measure are of date the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 11th of the present month. Four generals belonging to the personnel of the Emperor's suite have been appointed to review the troops and see to the execution of the orders. It is desired, according to the reports of the War Ministry, to have such an organization as will insure a prompt and easy concentration of troops at any moment, so as to render surprise impossible.

THE Austrian Army Estimates show an increase this year of £667,000 in comparison with those voted for the current year. The increase is fractionally partitioned between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Each has to bear about one-half of the £667,000. The heaviest item of increase arises from a demand of the Minister of War for the means to keep the troops of infantry and jagers, or riflemen, under arms during all the three years that they are bound to serve in the active Army by law. Hitherto this was not the case. With a view to economy, the peace effective of every company of infantry was seventy men, and that of a battalion of jagers at 100 men. This was not sufficient to keep during three years all the men supplied by the conscription under arms. The practice, therefore, was to keep up a system of rotation, to call in the recruits, drill them, and dismiss them according to their proficiency, keeping a certain permanent stock to leaven the others. The practice has been found objectionable for more than one reason.

"AMONG other guns now being tried in France we hear," says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, "of a piece due to the skill of Sir John Lindsay, and which is said to have been much admired at Vincennes for its handiness. Some private experiments have also taken place with a gun which, by all accounts, gives the most astonishing results. The name of the inventor is Berlotti, and he is credited with having made a breech-loader which can be fired twenty-five times a minute, and which only requires about a twentieth of the charge of powder found necessary in other cannons. One of the most remarkable things attributed to the Berlotti gun is that the movable breech, by an ingenious contrivance, has no shock to support or resistance to offer when the piece is discharged. In the meantime a considerable force of artillery has been sent down to Tarbes to help in turning out four and seven Reffye guns, and experiments are being carried on upon a large scale at Gâvres and other places. It has also been determined to give the Chassepot a metal cartridge, in spite of the desire which exists not to increase the weight already carried by the soldier."

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mary J. Clock, New York, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine fifteen years, averaging for the last five years more than \$500, making boys' suits and general sewing. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

GAFF—GOLDSBOROUGH.—October 1, 1872, in Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Samuel H. Giesey, of Grace P. E. church, W. LAURENCE GAFF, of Philadelphia, Pa., to ALICE WORTHINGTON, only daughter of Acting Assistant Surgeon L. W. Goldsborough, U. S. A.

WHIPPLE—COLEGATE.—At St. John's church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, October 1, by the Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, Lieutenant D. WHIPPLE, U. S. Marine Corps, to GEORGIANA, daughter of James Colegate, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BACHE.—At his residence, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, October 8, 1872, in the 75th year of his age, Brevet Brigadier-General HARTMAN BACHE, Colonel Engineers, U. S. A.